







# THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE



THE PLATE  
COLLECTOR'S GUIDE  
ARRANGED FROM  
CRIPPS'S "OLD ENGLISH PLATE"

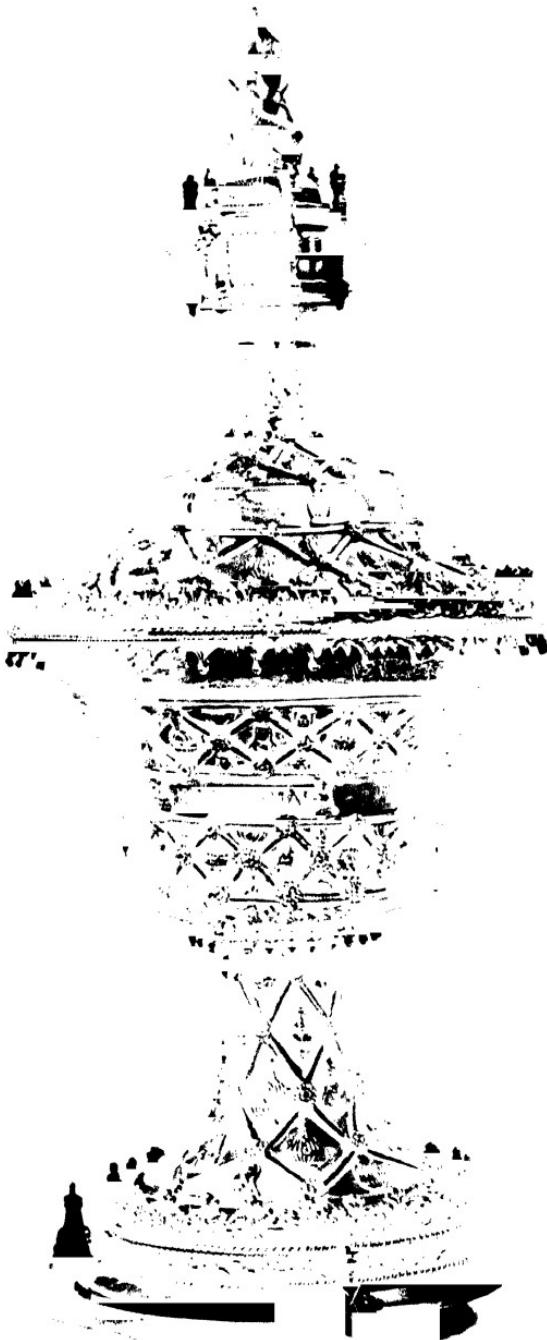
BY PERCY MACQUOID

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATE MARKS

LONDON  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.  
1908







## PREFACE

IT is by the desire of many interested in "Old English Plate" that the present abbreviation of the admirable work by the late Mr. W. J. Cripps, C.B., is published.

Since its first appearance in 1878, *Old English Plate* has passed through no less than nine editions; and although during that time other writers have added interesting details to those already known on English silver, nothing has been discovered that affects the structure and fundamental principles of Mr. Cripps's work.

The present handbook contains in a condensed form those portions of *Old English Plate* necessary to a reader wishing to acquire a general knowledge on the subject, additions being made in certain sections that may be of interest to the collector.

The abbreviations and omissions are principally confined to historical and technical details that are impossible to compress into a book of this size; therefore, for extended information on these points, a reference to the larger work will be desirable.

Examples and their descriptions that do not distinctly mark evolution, and the chapter dealing with ecclesiastical plate, have been excluded. At the same time, sections on such objects as

## PREFACE

tankards, porringers, salts, smaller cups, spoons, and forks are enlarged.

Many of the well-known examples given in *Old English Plate* are represented in this handbook by phototypes taken from the objects themselves, and similar illustrations are given of some of the Winchester College plate, which was practically unknown until 1903.

It is therefore hoped that this smaller work may in a measure form a grammar to the larger and more important book, and meet the demands of the ever-increasing interest shown in English Plate—an interest so largely due to the careful and conscientious work of the late Mr. Cripps.

PERCY MACQUOID.

8, PALACE COURT, BAYSWATER,  
*March, 1908.*

## CONTENTS

### CHAPTER I

	PAGE
OLD ENGLISH PLATE . . . . .	1

### CHAPTER II

THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS AND THEIR MARKS . . . . .	12
--	----

### CHAPTER III

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND . . . . .	47
--------------------------------	----

### CHAPTER IV

DECORATIVE AND DOMESTIC PLATE . . . . .	72
---	----

### APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART I., OF THE ARTICLES OF PLATE WHICH HAVE SERVED AS AUTHORITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DATE-LETTERS USED AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON, AND FOR THE MAKERS' MARKS . . . . .	125
---	-----

## CONTENTS

### APPENDIX A—*continued*

	PAGE
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART II., TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING PORTION . . .	149

### APPENDIX B

IMPROVED TABLES OF THE DATE-LETTERS USED BY ALL THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH ASSAY- HALLS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES . . . . .	162
INDEX . . . . .	189

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

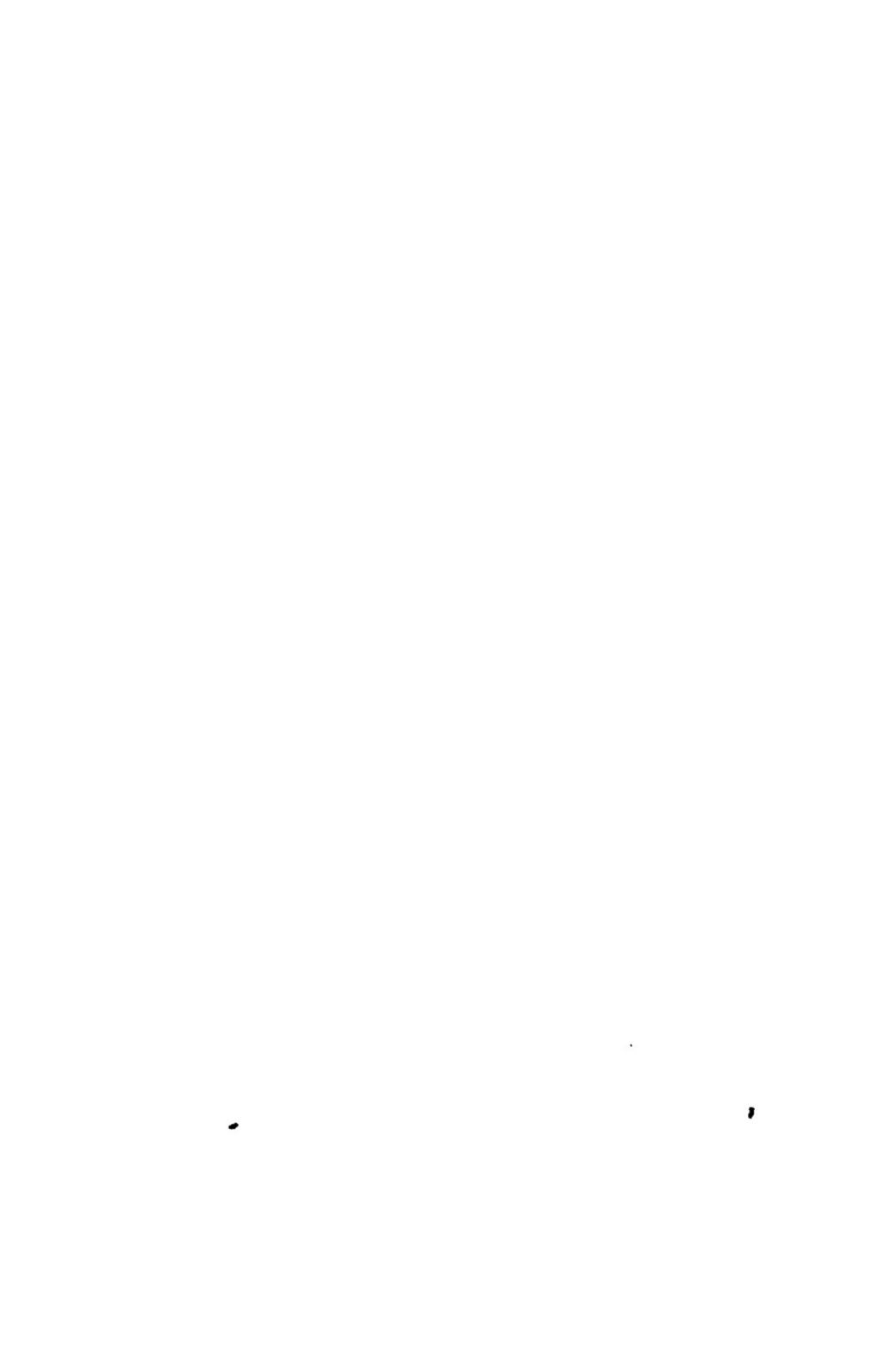
	<i>Frontispiece</i>
NO.	FACING PAGE
1. MAZER (15TH CENTURY) . . . . .	p. 73
2. MAZER (CIRCA 1470), AT ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD . . . . .	p. 75
3. SALT (1493), AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD . . . . .	76
4. CYLINDRICAL SALT (1569) IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION OF NORWICH . . . . .	p. 77
5. STEEPLE SALT (1626), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	78
6. OCTAGONAL SALT (1685), AT MERCERS' HALL, LONDON	p. 79
7. TRENCHER SALT (1603) . . . . .	80
8. " " (1690) . . . . .	80
9. " " (1704) . . . . .	80
10. " " (1715) . . . . .	80
11. " " (1743) . . . . .	80
12. " " (1790) . . . . .	80
13. STONEWARE JUG (1574) . . . . .	80
14. TANKARD (1571), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAM- BRIDGE . . . . .	82
15. TANKARD WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS (1561), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING . . . . .	82
16. TANKARD (1634), THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF BRISTOL . . . . .	p. 83
17. TANKARD (1640), PROPERTY OF MRS. PERCY MACQUOID . .	84
18. TANKARD (1681), PROPERTY OF EDWARD DENT, ESQ. . .	84
19. COCOA-NUT CUP (CIRCA 1460), AT CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	86

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

No.		FACING PAGE
20.	THE ANATHEMA CUP (1481), AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	86
21.	THE LEIGH CUP (1499), AT MERCERS' HALL . . . . .	86
22.	STANDING CUP (1569), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	p. 87
23.	STEEPLE-CUP (1615), AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE . . . . .	88
24.	STANDING CUP (1680), AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE . . . . .	88
24a.	TWO-HANDED CUP AND COVER (1739), BY PAUL LAMERIE, AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON . . . . .	p. 89
25.	CUP (1795), AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, LONDON	p. 90
26.	TAZZA-CUP (1500), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	90
27.	" (1587), " " "	92
28.	SMALL WINE CUP (1609), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	92
29.	BEAKER (CIRCA 1400), AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE .	92
30.	" ( " 1580), NORWICH HALL-MARK, PROPERTY OF W. MINET, ESQ. . . . .	94
31.	" (1679) . . . . .	94
32.	" (1699) . . . . .	94
33.	CAUDLE-CUP (1657), AT CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON	p. 94
34.	PORRINGER (1657), PROPERTY OF MRS. GERVOISE . .	96
35.	TWELVE-SIDED PORRINGER (1649), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING . . . . .	96
36.	CAUDLE-CUP (1670), THE PROPERTY OF EARL BATHURST	p. 95
37.	PORRINGER (1680) . . . . .	96
38.	" (1676) . . . . .	96
39.	SMALL PORRINGER (1697) . . . . .	96
40.	" , DUBLIN (1715) . . . . .	96
41.	POSSET CUP (1655), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING .	96
42.	SALVER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	p. 98
43.	EWER (1545) " " " " "	p. 99
44.	(1562), SALVER AND EWER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE .	100
45.	SET OF THIRTEEN APOSTLES' SPOONS (1626) . . . . .	p. 104
46.	SEAL-TOPPED, MAIDEN-HEADED AND LION-TOPPED SPOONS A (1528); B (1560); C (1600); D (1625); E (1565); F (1650); G (1543) . . . . .	104

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

No.		ACING PAGE
47.	FLAT-HANDED SPOONS. A (1655); B (1674); C (1679); D (1679); E (1706); F (1710); G (1800) . . . . .	106
48.	FORKS. A (1681); B (1698); C (1698); D (1712); E (1716), F (FRONT OF SAME) . . . . .	108
49.	SAUCER (CIRCA 1632), USED AS AN ALMS-DISH AT BREDGAR, KENT . . . . .	p. 110
49a.	MONTEITH (1702), AT VINTNERS' HALL, LONDON . . . . .	p. 111
50.	CANDLESTICK (CIRCA 1670), AT PENARTH . . . . .	p. 113
51.	" (1706) . . . . .	112
52.	" (1735) . . . . .	114
53.	" (1772), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	112
54.	CASTER (1684), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING .	114
55.	" (1712), PROPERTY OF SAME . . . . .	114
56.	(1717), PROPERTY OF SAME . . . . .	114
57.	TEAPOT (ABERDEEN HALL-MARK (1710) . . . . .	116
58.	OCTAGONAL COFFEE-POT (1715), THE PROPERTY OF W. J. CRIPPS, ESQ., C.B. . . . .	p. 116
59.	COFFEE-POT (1764), AT SAUTER'S HALL, LONDON . . . . .	p. 117
60.	FRUIT BASKET (1641), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	118
61.	CAKE-BASKET (1731), BY PAUL LAMERIE . . . . .	p. 119
62.	" (1740) . . . . .	119
63.	" (1767) . . . . .	120
64.	EPTRGNE (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING .	120
65.	SAUCE BOAT (1729) . . . . .	120
66.	" " (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	120
67.	SWEETMEAT VASE (1773), " " "	120



# THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

## CHAPTER I

### OLD ENGLISH PLATE

THERE are no articles in the manufacture of which such extensive frauds can be committed in so small a compass as those made of the precious metals, and there are no frauds more difficult of detection by ordinary persons. We have seen, too, that whilst a certain amount of base metal must needs be introduced into all such articles, it is only by a minute scientific examination that the proportion of base metal so introduced can be known for certain, and but few persons can possess either the skill or the means to conduct the necessary operations. The great profit to be made by fraudulent practices, the difficulty of detection, and the consequent probability of escape from it and from punishment, have at all times exposed the dishonest workman to irresistible temptations. In very early times, those who carried on particular trades or handicrafts were accustomed to form themselves into guilds or fraternities for the purpose of protecting and regulating the trade, or mystery as it was called, which they exercised. These were at subsequent periods incorporated by royal charters, which gave them power and authority to carry out their

## THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY

objects more effectually. The guild thus incorporated is now one of the greatest and wealthiest of the City Companies, and one to which the archæologist and antiquary are indebted for the ready information and assistance it has given to those who have from time to time sought permission to consult its records, which, commencing about 1331, are carried down to the present day.

[Acts of Parliament dating from the middle of the fourteenth century have at various times confirmed the power of the charters granted to the Goldsmiths' Company and formulated legislation in connection with gold and silver work, appointing this Company as the agents and means of their enforcement. These interesting Acts of Parliament are detailed in Cripps' *Old English Plate*, chapter ii., and show the particular interest taken in the preservation of the standard of silversmiths' work all through the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth centuries, and onwards.]

At the end of the seventeenth century we come to legislation of a different character, for it became necessary rather to protect the coin of the realm from being melted down for plate, than to insist on the fineness of the plate itself.

Large quantities of plate had been sacrificed for King and Parliament, or confiscated by one or the other in this disturbed century, and now that quiet times had come again, the rich turned their attention to replenishing their tables and cupboards with the necessary plate, and even tavern-keepers supplied themselves with silver drinking-vessels. All classes seem to have resorted to the supply of metal that was nearest at hand—the silver coin of the realm.

## BRITANNIA MARK

In consequence, therefore, of this practice of melting down the coin, legislation for its protection became necessary, and in 1696 (8 & 9 Will. III. c. 8) with this object the standard for plate was raised above that of the silver coinage, so as to make the silver of the coinage less easily available for plate making. It was enacted that on and after March 25, 1697, no worker of plate should make any article of silver less in fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver in every pound Troy, nor put to sale, exchange or sell any article made after that day but of that standard, nor until it had been marked with the marks now appointed to distinguish plate of this new standard. These marks were to be as follows:—The worker's mark to be expressed by the *two first letters of his surname*, the marks of the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths, which instead of the leopard's head and lion were to be the figure of a *lion's head erased* and the figure of a woman, commonly called *Britannia*, and a distinct and variable mark to be used by the warden of the same mystery, to denote the year in which such plate was made. The plate made at this period is often called of "Britannia standard," to distinguish it.

But here another difficulty arose, for this Act mentioning no provincial offices practically deprived them of the privilege of stamping any plate at all, as they were not empowered to use the marks appointed for the new, and now the only legal, standard. The result of this was that from 1697 until the establishment of certain provincial offices, as we shall see, in 1701, no plate was properly stamped anywhere but in London, and

## THE LEOPARD'S HEAD

what little plate was made in the provinces was stamped irregularly.

The Goldsmiths' Company has, under State patronage, instituted marks as a protection against fraud in silver plate and as a means to identify its date. Stated for clearness in their chronological order, the marks found on silver plate made in London are as follows :

1. The Leopard's head, from 1300.
2. The Maker's mark, from 1363.
3. The Annual letter, from 1478.
4. The Lion passant, from 1545.
5. The Lion's head erased, and figure of Britannia  
from 1697.<sup>1</sup>
6. The Sovereign's head, from 1784.

The following table gives a summary of the London marks ; and each of them is afterwards separately described.

### THE LEOPARD'S HEAD

Though, in all probability, workers in the precious metals had been, from even earlier times, in the habit of signing their work each with his own distinguishing symbol, the ancient mark of a leopard's head appointed by statute in 1300 is the first which is mentioned in any law or ordinance regulating the goldsmith's art in England. The leopard's head is properly the head of a lion passant guardant, which, in fact, is a lion's front face ; and all the early examples of this mark show a fine bold lion's face with mane and beard, having on the head a ducal crown. It

<sup>1</sup> From 1697—1720 used for silver instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, which were discontinued during that interval. Since 1720 used, when required, for plate made of the higher standard silver.

TABLE OF THE MARKS FOUND UPON PLATE MADE IN LONDON FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY.	MAKER.
Silver, old sterling (none from 1697 —1720).	Leopard's head crowned (without crown from some time in 1821-2).	Lion passant (added about 1545).	Annual letter, from 1478 on all descriptions of plate alike. exempted articles.	Sovereign's head (from Dec. 1, 1784—1890) on all except articles.
Silver, new sterling (from 1697).	Lion's head erased.	Figure of Britannia.		

## THE MAKER'S MARK

was in all probability, therefore, taken from the arms of the sovereign, and the crown added as a further indication of its being the King's mark. [But little change took place in this lion or leopard's head during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the picturesque treatment of the mane giving greater breadth than length to the mark, and the features still being deeply indented ; but after this date the features are represented with less character, and the mask presents that appearance found in all decoration towards the end of the seventeenth century.<sup>1</sup>] The size of the lion's head was somewhat diminished in the year 1729, when he was also shorn of much of his mane and beard, the character of the crown being also altered.

## THE WORKER'S OR MAKER'S MARKS

These marks were at first, in many cases, emblems or symbols ; probably often selected in allusion to the name of the maker. In early times most shops had signs by which they were known, and some retain the custom even to the present day, especially on the Continent. This no doubt arose from the fact that, as few persons could read, the writing of the name would be of little use, whereas the setting up of some sign, such for instance as the golden ball, which was easily understood, gave a convenient name to the shop ; it is therefore not improbable that the goldsmiths, in some cases, took for their mark the sign of their shop.

<sup>1</sup> Some small wares, especially teaspoons, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, do not show the leopard's head, but only the lion passant, the latter mark being no doubt thought a sufficient guarantee in such cases.

## THE MAKER'S MARK

In early days initials were not so often used for workers' marks as later, but eventually they became the rule ; indeed, symbols and emblems unaccompanied by any initial letters hardly ever occur later than the commencement of the seventeenth century. The examination of a great number of specimens of that century has given us not more than a dozen such marks : a water-bird in a dotted circle found on an example belonging to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple of the year 1682, and other pieces down to 1693, is among the latest.

From 1697 onwards it was enacted that the worker's mark should be *the first two letters of his surname*, and this must have caused a general change of marks throughout the trade. The first letters of the surname were alone used (and on gold as well as silver) as long as the use of the higher standard of silver was compulsory, that is to say from 1697 until 1720 ; but on the restoration of the old sterling standard in 1720, makers seem to have thought themselves at liberty to use their ordinary initials, at all events on wares of the restored standard ; and from that year till 1739 their practice was somewhat uncertain, for initials have been found in that interval which could by no possibility have been the first two letters of any surname whatever. Many makers in 1720 registered a new mark of their ordinary initials for use on "old sterling," and so had two marks, one for each standard : thus Paul Crespin signs his work of the Britannia standard with **CR**, but old sterling silver with **PC** ; Isaac Callard with **CA** and **IC** respectively, and so on. One or two old-established smiths brought into use again the

## THE DATE LETTER

old mark they had used on their work before 1697, without entering it afresh at Goldsmiths' Hall. This again was changed in 1739 by an Act ordering the makers to destroy their existing marks, and to substitute for them *the initials of their Christian and surnames*, directing in addition, that the new letters should, in each case, be of a different character or alphabet from those used before.

The marks of the celebrated silversmith Paul Lamerie illustrate this course of things throughout. His first registered mark in 1712 was **LA**; his second in 1733 **PL**; his third being, in accordance with the provisions of 1739, **PL** in what may be termed script letters, registered in the month of June in that year.

## THE ANNUAL LETTER ; ASSAYER'S OR WARDEN'S MARK

This is perhaps the most interesting of all the marks, for it goes far to enable us to ascertain the precise year in which any piece of plate was made. It may seem somewhat of a paradox to begin by stating that it is by no means certain when it was itself introduced. This is nevertheless strictly true. If nothing is better ascertained than that the mark must have been in use from the latter part of the fifteenth century, it will scarcely be believed that there is no positive mention of it till 1597.

These letters have undeniably been used from 1478, in the form of a succession of alphabets, each consisting of twenty letters; J, U or V, W, X, Y, and Z being the letters omitted. From 1560-1 they have, with hardly any exception, been

## THE LION PASSANT

enclosed in regular heraldic shields of various shapes, but till then the letters are surrounded with a line more or less closely following their own outline ; the ends of the punches having been originally of the shape of the letters they bore, and afterwards of a shield shape, with the letter sunk in the centre of the shield. The most notable exceptions to this rule are the letters L of 1726-7 and M of the following year, which are often, if not always, found on a square punch.

From 1678, if not earlier, more than one size of punch is found to have been used, large and small articles having been stamped with marks of different sizes, the smaller ones being often on plain square punches with the corners slightly cut off, instead of in more heraldic shields. In certain years also the letters on the punches in use differ a little in form from one another. The letters before 1660 were changed on May 19 every year, but since that date the new punches have been first used on the morning of May 30. Each letter therefore served for a portion of two years. Carefully constructed tables of the alphabets are given at the end of this volume.

## THE LION PASSANT

There is no mark so well known, and at the same time so little understood, as the lion passant. Far from being the ancient sign of sterling silver, it is not found at all until the middle of the sixteenth century.

In the first few years the beast is thin and spirited in shape, and a small crown appears over the head of the lion. This is so in 1547 and

## THE BRITANNIA MARK

1549. From 1550 the crown disappears, and from that year till 1557 the animal is in a plain oblong shield, whilst from 1557 to 1677 the shape of the escutcheon follows the outline of the animal; [from 1678 till 1696 the escutcheon is once more plain, this shape being again resumed from 1729—1739. After this date the lower edge and sides became escalloped, the final development in 1756 being a plain shield with bevelled corners and cusped base.]

## THE LION'S HEAD ERASED AND FIGURE OF BRITANNIA

Of these two marks there is little to be said. They were appointed by the statute of 1696-7, which raised the standard for silver plate from 11 ounces 2 dwts. to 11 ounces 10 dwts. fine, in order to distinguish the plate so made from that which had previously been made of silver of the old sterling, and they were for this purpose substituted for the leopard's head crowned and lion passant.

The new marks were in sole use from March 27, 1697, until June, 1720, when the old sterling standard was restored, and its own old marks with it, not, however, to the exclusion of the new. Since that year, therefore, both standards, each to bear its own marks, have been legal. For some short time after the restoration of the old standard, a good deal of plate made of the new or higher standard silver seems still to have been stamped, but it quickly fell into disuse, and, after 1732 or thereabouts, the lion's head erased and the Britannia are very rarely to be met with.

## THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

The higher standard is occasionally used even at the present day, and in such cases is of course distinguished by its proper marks.

### THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

This mark is found on all plate that has been liable to the duty imposed from December 1, 1784 (24 Geo. III. c. 53); that is to say, upon all plate liable to be assayed from 1784 until 1890, when the plate duties were finally abolished. The mark when first introduced was stamped in intaglio instead of in relief, and in this form is found with the letters **i** and **k** standing for 1784 and 1785 respectively.

## CHAPTER II

### THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS AND THEIR MARKS

WE now come to the consideration of the marks found upon plate assayed in the provinces ; but as the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, the provincial assay-offices on an entirely new basis and with entirely new marks to distinguish them, the history of provincial marks divides itself into two distinct portions, the earlier of which terminates at that year.

It is not until 1423 that provincial "touches," except the touch of York, can with any certainty be said to have existed at all. At best, all such provisions were but temporary ; and it is clear that even in parts of England distant from the metropolis there was no general custom at this time of marking plate with peculiar local marks ; but in the sixteenth century, in spite of the uncertainty of the marks attached to plate of country manufacture, the goldsmiths of York and Norwich commanded a good deal of the custom of their counties. Apostle spoons are marked at Norwich and Exeter in some quantity from 1560 to 1650, some of the plate of the Corporation of Norwich was home-made between 1560 and 1570, and specimens of plate of all kinds, from that time down to the end of the seventeenth century, are referable to the goldsmiths of York.

## PROVINCIAL MARKS: YORK

Whether prosperous or not, the provincial offices were, in the year 1697, all extinguished at a blow, and the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, these assay offices on an entirely new basis, with entirely new marks to distinguish them. This stated that no plate was to be made less in fineness than the standard of the kingdom, and the following marks were appointed : The worker's mark, to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname, the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, and the arms of the city where such plate shall be assayed, and a distinct and variable letter in Roman character, which shall be annually changed upon the election of new wardens to show the year when such plate was made.

In 1720 the old standard was restored throughout the kingdom, and the ordinary marks of the leopard's head, the lion passant, the letter of the year, the maker's mark, and the local mark of the town or city were adopted in the provincial offices, according to the Act of Parliament.

### YORK

This mark originally consisted of a fleur-de-lys and leopard's head crowned, both being dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield. Unfortunately, the mark itself being only found on old and often much worn plate, and nearly always very indistinct, the dimidiated leopard's head looks so much more like a half rose that it long seemed hazardous to say which it was intended for. It is now, however, clearly proved

## YORK

to be the half of a leopard's head crowned. The exact date of its introduction is still unknown; but as it is always accompanied by an alphabetical letter, it can be traced to about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which seems to have inaugurated a new era for the York goldsmiths. A date-letter was then adopted for the first time. A table containing the known instances of these letters is given with those of other cities possessing assay offices at the end of this volume. After 1701 and until 1720 the usual Britannia standard marks were used in conjunction perhaps with Roman capitals for date. On the resumption of the old sterling standard for silver, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned were adopted in conjunction with the City arms.

The following tables show examples of the makers' marks found on old York plate:

### EXAMPLES OF OLD YORK PLATE.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1570	 Thos. Symson, 1548	1577	G. Kitchyng, as in 15
Do.	 Christopher Hunton, 1551, d. 1582.	1579	[None] . . .
Do.	 William Foster, 1569, d. 1610.	1583	 William Rawneson
Do.	 Robert Beckwith, 1546, d. 1585.	1585	Do. . . .
Do.	 Robert Gylmyn, 1550	1593	Do. . . .
Do.	 George Kitchyng, 1561, d. 1597.	1600	Do. . . .
Do.	 Probably Mark Wray, 1563.	1608	 Peter Pearson, 1603
1571	Robert Gylmyn, as in 1570.	1609	Do. . . .
1576		Do.	 Francis Tempest, 15
	.	1611	Peter Pearson, as in 1

# YORK

ATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
612	 Chris. Harrington, 1595. d. 1614.	1633	S. Casson, as in 1619 . . .
613	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
614	Do.	Do. . . . .	Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
615	Do.	Do. . . . .	James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.	Francis Tempest, as in 1609.	1634	Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
Do.	Peter Pearson, as in 1608.	Do.	Thos. Waite, as in 1631.
Do.	 Chris. Mangy, 1609	1635	Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
1617	Francis Tempest, as in 1609.	Do.	 John Thompson, 1633, d. 1692.
Do.	Do. . . . .	1636	Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.	Do. . . . .	Do.	James Plummer, as in 1628.
1619	 Sem. Casson, 1613, d. 1633.	1637	 Francis Bryce, 1634, d. 1640.
1620	Peter Pearson, as in 1608.	Do.	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
1622	Do. . . . .	Do.	James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.	 Robert, son of Christr. Harrington, 1616, d. 1647.	1638	Do. . . . .
1623	Peter Pearson, as in 1608.	Do.	Thos. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.
1624	 Robert Williamson, 1623, d. 1667.	Do.	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
1625	S. Casson, as in 1619 .	Do.	Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1626	 Thos., son of Christr. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.	1639	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
1627	Do. . . . .	Do.	Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1628	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.	1641	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	 James Plummer, 1616, d. 1663.	Do.	John Thompson, as in 1635.
1630	Christr. Mangy, as in 1615.	1642	Thos. Harrington, as in 1638.
1631	S. Casson, as in 1619 .	1650	James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.	1654	
Do.	James Plummer, as in 1628.	1655	Do. . . . .
Do.	Christr. Mangy, as in 1615.	1657	 John, son of James Plummer, 1648.
Do.	 Thos. Waite, 1613, d. 1662	1660	Do. . . . .
1632	Robert Williamson, as in 1624.	Do.	Marmaduke Best, 1657 .
1633	Robert Harrington, as in 1622.	Do.	

# YORK

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1661	 Wm. Waite, 1653, d. 1689.	1674	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.	John Plummer, as in 1657	Do.	John Plummer, as in 1657
662	Do. . . . .	Do.  Roland Kirby, 1666. . .	
Do.	Do. . . . .	1675	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	Do. . . . .	Do.	John Thompson, as in 1673.
Do.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.	Do.  Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .	
Do. 	Robert, son of Robert Williamson, 1653.	1676	John Plummer, as in 1657
663	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.	1678	Do. . . . .
Do. 	George, son of Christopher Mangy, 1638; living 1666.	Do.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
664	Robert Williamson, as in 1662.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	John Plummer, as in 1657	1679	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do. 	Thos., son of Geo. Mangy, 1664.		
667	Do. . . . .	Do.	Roland Kirby, as in 1674.
668	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.	1680	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
669	Thos. Mangy, as in 1664	1681  George Gibson, 1678 .	
Do. 	Philemon Marsh, 1652, d. 1672.	Do.  Charles Rhoades, 1677 .	
Do.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1664.	Do.  Wm. Busfield, 1679 . .	
671	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.	1682  Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .	
672	Do. . . . .	Do.	Robert Williamson, see 1662.
Do.	Do. . . . .	Do.	Roland Kirby, as in 1674.
Do.	Do. . . . .	Do.	John Thompson, as in 1673.
Do. 	William Mascall, 1664 .	1683	Charles Rhoades, as in 1681.
673	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.	Do.	George Gibson, as in 1681.
Do.	William Mascall, as in 1672.	Do.  Mark Gill, 1680 .	
Do. 	John Thompson, see 1635.	1684	George Gibson, as in 1681
674 	Robert Williamson, see 1662.	Do.	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
		Do.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1682

# YORK

DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME. DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

1685		John Oliver, 1676 . . .	1691	. . .	Robert Williamson, see 1674.
1686	Do.	Do. . . . .	1692	. . .	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
1686	Do.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1682	Do.	. . .	John Oliver, as in 1685 .
1686	Do.	John Oliver, as in 1685 .	1694		Charles Rhoades, mark imperfect.
1688	Do.	Do. . . . .	1696	. . .	Do. . . . .
1689		Christopher Whitehill, 1676.	1697	. . .	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
1690	Do.	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.	1698	. . .	Do. . . . .

## EXAMPLES OF YORK PLATE AFTER 1701.

### YORK BRITANNIA STANDARD.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME. DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

1702			Probably John Best, free 1694.	N. D.		John Langwith.
N. D.			John Langwith, free 1699.	1714		Do. . . . .
1705	Do.		Probably Wm. Busfield, free 1679.	N. D.	Do.	Do. . . . .
N. D.			Probably Wm. Williamson, free 1694.	N. D.	Do.	Do. . . . .
				N. D.		Wm. Williamson.

### REVIVED YORK OFFICE.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME. DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

N. D.		 	Hampston and Prince.	1787		 	Hampston and Prince.
			Do. . . . .	1788	Do.		Do. . . . .
1780			Do. . . . .	1791			Do. . . . .
1780 (twice)			Do. . . . .	1792			Do. . . . .
1784	Do.		Do. . . . .	N. D.			Do. . . . .
			Do. . . . .	N. D.			Do. . . . .
			Do. . . . .				

For a continuation of York date-letters to 1856, when the Office closed, see  
tables at end of book.

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

This hall-mark, at the latter part of the seventeenth century, consisted of three castles, arranged, as in later days, two above and one below, on a shield of irregular outline, in some instances smaller at the lower part, where it had to surround only one tower, than at the top. Sometimes the castles are in a small plain shield.

Another mark, probably attributable to Newcastle, is on church-plate at Gateshead, dated 1672. This is a single heraldic castle or tower, on a small shield, and accompanied by a lion passant on a plain oval shield, but turned to the right.<sup>1</sup> The lion passant mark is struck twice on these pieces.

After 1702 the Newcastle mark is a shield with three towers or castles upon it, being the city arms, and is found at first with an ornamental, afterwards with a heart-shaped shield, later still with a shield having a pointed base almost the shape of an egg. The other marks are the same as those of the other provincial offices, the leopard's head crowned being used from 1720.

Of late it was the only provincial town retaining that mark, but the crown upon the leopard's head served to distinguish it from the London stamp for some time from 1822 onwards. The lion passant turns to the right from 1721 to 1727.

<sup>1</sup> This curious variation may be observed on modern Newcastle plate from 1721 to 1727.

# NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

## EXAMPLES OF OLD NEWCASTLE PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER.		DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1664	   	John Wilkinson.	1702	Eli Bilton, d. 1712 .
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.		 
1672	Do. do. do. 	John Dowthwayte.	Do.	Richard Hobbs .
Do.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Robert Shrive .
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.	1703	Eli Bilton, as in 1702
1670	   	Wm. Ramsey.	Do.	John Ramsey, free 1698.
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Francis Batty, senior .
N. D.	..   (each twice)	Do.	1706?	Eli Bilton, as in 1702 .
1680	  	Do.	1707	do. . . .
N. D.	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.	1711?	John Younghusband .
1681	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do.  (each twice)	Do.	Do.	Jon. French .
N. D.	Do. do. (do.)	Do.	Do.	Francis Batty, junior, adm. 1708.
1684	Do.   (maker twice)	Do.	1712	do. . . .
c. 1685	 	Do.	Do.	do. . . .
Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	J. Younghusband, as in 1711.
1686	  (each twice)	Do.	Do.	John Langwith, of York, 1717-22.
1687	Do. do. (do.)	Do.	1713	James Kirkup (new sterling).
N. D.	Do. do. (maker twice)	Do.	c. 1717	Joseph Buckle, of York.
N. D.	.. do. (twice)	Do.	1718	John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (new sterling).
1688	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.	1719	Robt. Makepeace, jun., and T. Batty, jun.
c. 1690	Do.  (each twice)	Abr. Hamer.	1720	Wm. Whitfield .
1698	Do. 	Thos. Hewitson.	1721	Francis Batty, junior 1708-27-8 (old sterling).
c. 1698	 	Robert Shrive.	Do.	do. . . .
1701	Do.  (each twice)	Eli Bilton.	Do.	John Ramsey, jun. .
Do.	 (thrice)	John Ramsey.	1722	John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (old sterling).
•		Probably Wm. Ramsey the younger.	Do.	do. . . .
1697- 1702	  (each twice)		1724	Wm. Dalton .
			Do.	do. . . .
			WD	

# NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

## EXAMPLES OF NEWCASTLE PLATE AFTER 1701.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1724	 Jonathan French . . .	1754	 Robert Makepeace . . .
Do.	Francis Batty, junior as in 1721.	1757	 John Kirkup, 1753—1774, d. 1784.
1725	 Geo. Bulman . . .	Do.	 Name unknown.
1727	 Thos. Partis, of Sunderland.	Do.	 John Langlands, 1757—1778.
1728	. . .	1759	John Langlands, as in 1757.
Do.	 Jonathan French . . .	1763	 Sam. James . . .
1729	 Th. Makepeace, 1729—1738.	1765	 Peter James . . .
1730	 Isaac Cookson, 1728—1730.	1766	 John Fearney . . .
Do.	 James Kirkup . . .	1768	 David Crawford . . .
1731	 Robt. Makepeace . . .	1769	 John Kirkup, as in 1757.
1732	Do. do. . .	1770	John Langlands, as in 1759.
1733	 William Partis, of Sunderland.	1772	 Jas. Hetherington . . .
1738	Isaac Cookson, as in 1730.	Do.	 Jas. Hetherington.
Do.	 Probably W. Beilby and Co., Durham. 1739—61.	Do.	John Langlands, as in 1759.
1739	 Do. do.	1774	 John Langlands, as in 1759.
Do.	 Geo. Bulman . . .	Do.	do. . .
1740	 William Partis, of Sunderland.	Do.	James Crawford, as in 1772.
Do.	 Stephen Buckle, of York.	Do.	Samuel Thompson, of Durham, 1750—1785.
Do.	James Kirkup, as in 1730.	Do.	Wm. Stalker and John Michison.
Do.	 William Dalton . . .	1777	 Peter Beatch, c. 1777.
1743	 Isaac Cookson, from 1739.	1783	 Langlands and Robertson, 1778—1795.
1746	Do. do. . .	Do.	do.
Do.	Wm. Partis, as in 1740	1784	 Another mark for Langlands and Robertson.
1748	Isaac Cookson, as in 1743.		
Do.	Probably Wm. Beilby, of Durham, d. 1765		
1750	Do. do.		
1754	 John Langlands and John Goodrick, d. 1757; 1754—1757.		

## NORWICH

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1784	I-M John Mitchinson, 1784 —1792.	1795	IL in oval. J. Langlands, Junr
Do.	RP Pinkney and Scott, 1779 —1790.	Do.	IR John Robertson and RS David Darling.
1787	R P Pinkney and Scott, 1779 R S —1790, as in 1784.	Do.	R&D Another mark for Robertson and Darling.
Do.	P&S Another mark for Pink- ney and Scott.	1800	I-R John Robertson, 1796
1788	. Langlands and Robert- son, as 1783.	Do.	DD —1801.
1790	CR Christian Reid, from 1790.	Later.	DD Darling and Bell . .
Do.	RP Robert Pinkney . .	1801	TB
Do.	RS Robert Scott . .	1810	AR Anne Robertson . .
1793	TW Thos. Watson . .	1819	D-L in oval. D. Langlands CR Reid & Co. . .

### NORWICH.

Plate was made, assayed, and marked in this city at an early period, but the trade has long ceased to exist there. Its old distinguishing mark was an escutcheon with the city arms, viz. a castle in chief above a lion passant in base in a shaped shield ; later the same arms were borne on a plain, angular, heraldic shield with pointed base. A date-letter was used from 1566, but probably from 1565, when the first known alphabet seems to commence. Of fifty-one specimens of plate bearing the letter c, no less than eighteen are dated 1567, whilst ten are dated 1568, facts which strongly point to the commencement of the alphabet in the earlier year. Unfortunately, although a number of dated specimens bearing the letters for 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, and 1569 exist, the writer has been able to find no dated specimens from that time until the year 1627, in which the letter was d ; luckily an i for 1632, k for 1633, and

## NORWICH

L for 1634 are to be found; N is seen on an article dated 1636, O for 1637, P for 1638, and R of the same alphabet, on a specimen dated 1640. This rather points to the use of alphabetical cycles consisting of twenty letters each, as in London, but not without some slight irregularity; and the table at the end of this volume has been constructed on this principle, which is no doubt correct, down to the middle of the seventeenth century. From about 1660 to 1685 no date-letter at all was used, but at the very end of the century there are traces of a renewal of the use.

After 1624 the shape of the shield containing the lion and castle was somewhat more regular than before, though still shaped out, the castle being altered from the rudely outlined building of older stamps into a conventional heraldic tower.

In the seventeenth century, a double-seeded rose surmounted by a crown, or a seeded rose and a crown on two separate stamps, was added as a standard mark. After 1701 there is little record of Norwich plate, and the privilege of assaying silver was abandoned.

TABLE I.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1565		1567	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Estoile of six rays .
1566		Do.	Orb and cross, as in 1565 .
1567	Do. . . . .	Do.	Do. . . . .

# NORWICH

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1567		Maidenhead, in plain shield.	1627	A Pegasus . . .	
Do.		Do. . . . .	1632	Two horses passant and counterpassant, the one surmounting the other.	
Do.		Do. . . . .	Do.	Lion rampant, in shaped shield.	
Do.		Trefoil slipped in plain shield.	1633		Arthur Heaslewood, free 1623.
Do.		Do. . . . .	1634	.	
Do.		Do. . . . .	Do.	Lion rampant, in shaped shield, as in 1632.	
Do.		Flat fish in oval shield.	1636	A large bird; probably pelican vulning herself.	
Do.		Do. . . . .	1637	TS, linked as below, in 1640.	
1568		Orb and cross, as in 1565 .	c. 1637	Lion rampant, as in 1632 .	
Do.		Do. . . . .	1638	Do. . . . .	
Do.		Cross pattée . . .	1638	A large bird, as in 1636 .	
Do.		Trefoil, as in 1567 .	1640	Probably Timothy Skottowe.	
1569		Inscribed "made by John Stone and Robert Stone."	Do.		
Do.		. . . . .	1641		cf. 1680 . . .
c. 1595		. . . . .			

TABLE II.

1661					c. 1689				
c. 1662	Do.	do.	do.		1691	Do.	do.	do.	
c. 1675	Do.				1692	Do.	do.	do.	
1675	Do.	do.		do.	1694	Do.	do.		do.
1679	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.	do.	do.		do.
1680	(As on Bp.'s Palace Chapel plate of c. 1662.)				c. 1695	Do.	do.		do.
Do.		do.	do.		Do.	do.		do.	
1685	As paten, 1675.—St. Peter's, Hungate.				c. 1696	Do.	do.		
					c. 1697	Do.	do.	do.	

## CHESTER

### CHESTER

The first notice of its history as an assay town practically commences with its charter from King James II., dated March 6, 1685. The first notice in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company there of the marks to be used, is of the following year, 1686, a date which barely anticipates the modern re-settlement of 1701.

A date-letter was adopted in the year 1689, and the regular change of letter each year following.

The alphabet used in 1689 is given as of Roman capitals in the minutes ; though this is not, of course, conclusive evidence, especially as it is known that the letters for 1689 and 1690 were not of that character. In any case it must have come to a premature end with the letter I for 1697-8. This fragment of an alphabet is given after the old Norwich alphabets.

The coat of the city as used at this time for the "punson" was a dagger between three garbs. The crest was a sword erect with a band across the blade. These marks disappear in 1701, having probably only been used from 1686 till that year.

The office established here in 1701 has been at work ever since, though sometimes on a small scale ; its distinguishing mark was at first a shield bearing the city arms of three lions passant guardant dimidiated, *per pale* with three garbs also dimidiated. This was the coat used before 1686. It was again changed in the later part of the last century for a dagger erect between three garbs ; the rest of the marks correspond with those of the other provincial towns, the leopard's

## CHESTER

head having been used from 1720 to 1839, when it was discontinued.

The only well-known smiths of the Queen Anne epoch are the Richardsons, whose marks constantly occur 1714-48. It is Ri in the Britannia period, and appears as two Roman capital letters RR linked back to back, on old sterling silver after 1720. The word Sterl. as a second mark occurs with the Ri mark on the mace dated 1718 at Carnarvon. It is also found about 1683 with other makers' marks.

EXAMPLES OF OLD CHESTER PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1685	 P. Pember-ton.
1689	 P. Edwards.
Do.	 Ralph Wall-ley, ent. 1682.
1690	 Do.

EXAMPLES OF CHESTER PLATE AFTER 1701.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
c. 1701	Bu Nathl. Bullen, adm. 1669.	c. 1701	 Probably P. Pennington.
Do.	Ta . . . .	Do.	 Thos. Robinson, 1682-1710.
Do.	Co . . . .	1704	 Richard Richardson.
Do.	Gi Perhaps Thos. Gittens, of Shrewsbury, 1695-1741.	Do.	.
Do.	Sa Perhaps Thos. Sandford, of Shrewsbury, 1682-1741.	1709	.
		1713	 Richard Richardson.
		Do.	.

## EXETER

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1714	.	1728	R. Richardson.
1715	.	1730	
1717	.	1736	RR, as above in 1728.
1718	.	1738	RR, as above in 1728.
1719	Ri Richardson.	1748	
1721	Ri, as in 1713.	1769	
1722		Do.	
Do.	Thos. Maddock.	1772	
1723	Ri, as in 1719.	1774	GW Geo. Walker.
Do.	.	1779	JW Jos. Walley.
1728	.		

## EXETER

The old Exeter mark was a large Roman capital letter **X** crowned ; examples of it are not uncommonly found even in other parts of England. Hardly any two marks are exactly alike, some of them being surrounded with a plain, others with a dotted circle ; whilst in later times than Elizabethan the escutcheon also follows the shape of the contained letter. Very occasionally the **X** is not crowned.

In the sixteenth century, the letter, enclosed in a plain or dotted circle, is usually accompanied by two pellets, mullets, or quatrefoils, one in each side angle of the **X**, but in the next century these pellets are wanting, although the dotted circle is retained. In the case of spoons it is always found in the bowls in the usual place.

It is almost invariably accompanied by a maker's mark, which is the whole, or sometimes what seems to be a part, of the surname, and, in the latter cases, somewhat unintelligible. A good

## EXETER

many of the Elizabethan communion cups still to be seen in Exeter parish churches, nearly all of them being of the years 1572, 1573, or 1574, bear the word **IONS** with or without the crowned **X**.

Two stoneware jugs, formerly in the Staniforth Collection, have respectively **ESTON** and **EASTON** as their makers' marks, whilst a third, formerly in the Bernal collection, bears the name **HORWOOD**; all these are accompanied by the usual Exeter mark. **ESTON** is found on a communion cup at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, of which the date is 1590, and **EASTON** on the cup at Venn Ottery, dated 1582. A kind of rude letter **C** is usually found with the **ESTON** mark, which may be the initial of that maker's Christian name. To another mark, that of one **RADCLIFF**, as in the case of the **IONS** and **ESTON** marks, it is possible to assign a date, for it appears on a cup at St. Petrock's church in Exeter, engraved with 1640, a date which corresponds well with the year 1637 pounced on an apostle spoon with the same maker's mark, in the Staniforth collection. The mark on the apostle spoon is as follows :—



That on the cup gives the same initials in monogram The name **COTON** occurs upon church-plate of the Elizabethan period sometimes with **D** and sometimes with **I** for initial letter.

Spoons occasionally bear the initials in the bowl, instead of the crowned **X**, and have the whole name on the back of the stem; some seal-headed baluster-ended spoons among the domestic plate

## EXETER

still in use at Cotehele, the ancient Cornish seat of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe, bear **TM** in monogram within a dotted circle in their bowls, and **MATHEV** on the stems; on others the word **BENLY** is to be found, with the Exeter mark in the bowl. **YEDS** occurs on a flat-stemmed spoon, and **Y** on an apostle spoon of the late Mr. Staniforth's, both bearing the Exeter mark. **OSBORN** with the Exeter mark is the name on an apostle spoon with pricked date 1638, and also on a lion-sejant spoon dated in the same way 1663.

The mark **RO** is on an undated lion-sejant spoon and **AA** on a seal-head spoon, the first the property of Earl Amherst and the other of the author.

It is impossible to say for certain, even after the examination of so many specimens as are described here, whether a date-letter was ever used at Exeter; further research may clear up the question, but it is almost certain that a date-letter was not regularly used in the sixteenth, and not at all in the seventeenth century.

After 1701 Exeter followed the procedure of the York assay office and carried on work until 1885. The distinguishing mark of the office is a castle of three towers. At first the mark used was a somewhat bold one: the two outer towers, which are lower in the shield than the central one, are bent inwards towards it, and the shield is shaped; but after 1709, or thereabouts, the shield is reduced in size, and was made of the ordinary plain angular

## EXETER

heraldic pattern, with the towers smaller and upright. In the case of both the shields there is what might be taken for a small flaw running from the central tower to the bottom of the shield; this in reality denotes the partition *per pale* of the field on which the triple castle of the city of Exeter is borne.

The first alphabet used for date-letters was one of Roman capitals, A and B being found in ornamental shields. Roman letters, capital or small, were used until 1837, then came an alphabet of Old English capitals. This was accompanied by the Britannia and lion's head erased until 1720, when, as at York, the Exeter office adopting the leopard's head in 1720, continued its use long after the passing of the Act of 1739.

EXAMPLES OF OLD EXETER PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1571	I IONS	c. 1580	C ESTON D
1572	Do.	1581	C ESTON
1574	Do.	1582	EASTON
c. 1575	D COTON	Do.	C ESTON
c. 1575	I COTON	1590	C ESTON M
1575	I IONS A	1637	R RADCLIFF
N. D.	Do.	1638	OSBORN
1575	I IONS A	1640	R RADCLIFF
1576	T MATHEV	1641	IP (twice) and lion passant.
Do.	IONS B		
Do.	ESTON		
Do.	I IONS B		

# EXETER

## EXAMPLES OF EXETER PLATE AFTER 1700.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1701		1712		1726	
1702		1713	Do. . .	1728	J E
1704	. . .	1714	Do. . .	Do.	
1705		1715		1729	. . .
Do.		Do.		1730	. . .
1706		1716	Do. . .	1731	
1709		1717	Do. . .	1734	
Do.		1718	Ri	1740	
1710		1725		1743	
1712		Do.		1747	
				1748	

The retention of that mark after 1739 by those offices was probably owing to a misinterpretation of the Act of that year, which no doubt intended to confine the use of the leopard's head for the future to London. It was used at Exeter on an unusually large oblong stamp, and forms a fine bold mark; indeed this may be said of all the punches employed in this city, the lion's head erased being of large size, and the Britannia on a rectangular punch as bold in its way as that adopted for the leopard's head crowned in 1720. This last was still in use in 1773.

Other marks, entered by goldsmiths residing at Launceston, Plymouth, Dunster, Truro, and other places as well as Exeter, may also be given :

## EXAMPLES OF PLATE AFTER 1700

DATE.	MARKS.	NAME.	DATE.	MARKS.	NAME.
1703	<b>EL</b>	Peeter Eliot, of Dartmouth.	1705		Thos. Haysham, Bridge-water.
Do.		Jacob Tyth, of Launceston.	1706		Thos. Sampson, Exon.
Do.	<b>AS:</b>	Mary Ashe, of Launceston.	Do.		Pent. Simons, Plymouth.
1704	<b>WJ</b>	Richard Wilcocks, of Plymouth.	Do.		Geo. Trowbridge, Exeter.
Do.	<b>HO</b>	Mr. Richard Holin, of Truro.	1710		Edward Sweet, of Dunster.
Do.	<b>VA</b>	Richard Vavasor, of Totness.	1711		Robert Catkitt, Exon.
1705	<b>Ca</b>	James Strong, Exon.	1714		Andrew Worth.
Do.	<b>St</b>	John Manby, Dartmouth.	Do.		Pent. Symonds.
Do.	<b>M</b>	Thos. Reynolds, Exon.	1716		Abraham Lovell.
Do.	<b>PL</b>	Richard Plint, Truro.	1723		John Elston, junior, Exon.

### HULL

Hull is not known to have marked plate in early times, and it would appear that goldsmiths' work was not carried on there on a large scale in the fifteenth century, from the fact that the wardens of the adjacent church of St. Augustine at Hedon dealt with a comparatively distant goldsmith at Lincoln in the middle of that century, instead of one at Hull, only seven or eight miles away. However, there is evidence, somewhat later, that a goldsmiths' company had been in existence for some time prior to 1598.

In and near Hull there is a good deal of plate,

## HULL

chiefly of the seventeenth century, bearing either the letter **H** (for Hull), or the town arms of three ducal crowns one above the other, or both these marks combined, and in every case accompanied by a maker's mark. These latter are the maker's initials in shields of very marked shape, and all but two of them with some distinguishing emblem, such as a crown, star, or other like addition. It may be further noted that the town mark, whether it be the **H** or the three crowns, always varies in form with the different makers' marks, and so suggests that it was struck by the goldsmith himself, and not by the officials of any local Goldsmiths' Hall. Possibly a similar explanation may account for the varieties of the old Exeter mark, neither Exeter nor Hull possessing touches authorised by the Act of 1423.

Ten different Hull goldsmiths' marks have been noted on some sixty pieces of plate, dated from 1587 to 1712. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a date-letter seems to have been adopted for some six years or so, and then abandoned. A communion cup at Trinity House bears the maker's mark **KM** accompanied by a shield of the town arms, and a large capital italic *E*, very like the York letter of 1666. The letters *A*, *D*, and *F*, corresponding in character with the *E*, have also been found in conjunction with the maker's mark **EM**.

About 1630 both the **H** mark and the three-crowns mark are found together on pieces of plate, and this seems to indicate the period of change from the one town mark to the other.

The following is a list of examples of Hull-marked plate :

## EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE

### EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE.

TOWN MARKS.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
H . .		J. Clarkson . .	1587 Com. cup.—Trinity Church, Hull; also (N.D.) seal-head spoon.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .		Do. . . . .	Com. cup.—Cabourne, Lincs.
H and 3 crowns.		(twice) . . .	1621 Beaker cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H and 3 crowns.		R. Robinson, free 1617.	1629 Com. cup and paten.—North Frodingham, Yorks.; and silver mount of cocoanut.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1630	Com. cup.—Hessle, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1638	Com. cup and paten.—Burton Pidsea, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1640	Com. cup and cover.—Welwick, Yorks.; also, undated, several com. cups in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.
3 crowns in bowl, H on shanks.	Do. (on shanks)	. . .	Two seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H (twice)		Chr. Watson * .	1638 Two com. cups and covers.—St. Mary's, Hull.
H (on shank).	Do. on bowl and on shank.	. . .	Seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull, and T. M. Fallow, Esq.
3 crowns (twice).		(twice) Jas Birky, free 1651.*	. . . Two-handled porringer.—Hon. and Rev. S. Lawley.
3 crowns (twice).		Edw. Mangie. free 1660.*	1666 Com. cup and cover.— Beverley Minster.
3 crowns (once).	Do. . . . .	1668	Com. cup.—Marfleet, Yorks.

## EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE

TOWN MARKS.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
3 crowns (twice).	E M (as before) . .	1674	Paten.—Barnoldby-le-Beck, Lincs.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1676	Com. cup.—Kirk Ella, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1678	Com. cup.—Elloughton, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	.	Small mace, Hull, and several pieces of plate at Trinity Ho., Hull, besides church plate in Yorks. and Lancs. not dated.
3 crowns (once).	Do. and date letter. 	.	Sugar sister with Frodingham family arms. — Bohn collection; also mace.—Great Grimsby.
3 crowns (twice).	Do. (twice) and date letter. 	.	Com. cup.—Copgrove, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. and date letter. 	.	Tankard.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	 Tho. Hebden, free 1681.	1689	Peg tankard.—Hedon Corporation.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1689	Tumbler and (not dated) caudle cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull; and paten.—Preston, near Hull.
3 crowns (once).	 and date letter.   on paten cover.	.	Com. cup.—Trin. Ho. Chapel, Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	K.M. (in pointed shield).	1695	Com. cup.—Skeffling, Yorks.
Do. . .	K.M. (in shaped shield).	1697	Tobacco box.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).		1708	Yorkshire ch. plate.
Do. . .	Do. . . . .	1712	Lid of Com. cup.—Thorgumbald, Yorks.; and (N.D.) com. cup.—Preston, near Hull; also small tumbler cup.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

## SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

### SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

Owing to the comparatively recent establishment of these assay offices, their work has not yet acquired any archæological interest; the marks are—the maker's (which is to be the first letters of his Christian and surname), the lion passant, a distinct variable letter to be changed annually upon the election of new wardens for each company, and the mark of the Company. This mark is a crown in the case of Sheffield, whilst an anchor distinguishes articles assayed at Birmingham. For silver of the higher standard, the Britannia stamp alone, unaccompanied by that of the lion's head erased, has been used by these offices. The Birmingham dateletters have been regular alphabets, but at Sheffield for the first half-century the letters were selected at random; since 1824, however, both have used regular alphabets, though Sheffield has here and there omitted some letters.

#### EXAMPLES OF SHEFFIELD PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1773	 Probably John Winter & Co., ent. 1773.*
Do.	Do.
1775	  Geo. Ashfield & Co., ent. 1773.*
1777	 
1785	In plain square. Tudor and Leader, ent. 1773.*
1792	 John Parson & Co., ent. 1783.*
1793	Do.
1794	 Natt. Smith & Co.  John Green & Co., entt 1792.

\* English Goldsmiths. R. C. Hope, F.S.A.

## GATESHEAD—LEEDS

In addition to the towns empowered to mark plate by Act of Parliament, plate was made in other localities bearing marks that cannot be traced to any outside jurisdiction, but which can safely be attributed to the following towns :

### GATESHEAD

A little plate was made and marked in Gateshead at the same period as in Hull. A tankard with flat lid of the later part of the seventeenth century, and a small mug in the possession of the late Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., both of which can be traced to a Northumbrian family, have a goat's head couped in a circle and the initials **A·F**, also in a circular stamp, both marks twice repeated.

### LEEDS

The mark of a pendent lamb, like the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, is possibly referable to Leeds. It occurs with a maker's mark of **TB** in a heart-shaped shield on a paten at Almondbury Church in Yorkshire, and on a tumbler cup in the late Mr. Cripps's possession, etc. It is also found with maker's mark of **ST** in linked letters on a shaped escutcheon on a pair of patens, one of which is dated 1702, at Harewood Church in the same county, and with a fleur-de-lys and maker's mark **A.M.** (probably A. Mangey) on a rat-tail spoon in the E. James coll. Another spoon has the mark in a square shield, maker's mark **BB** in a heart-shaped shield, and an italic **B**.



Com. cup.—Almondbury, Yorks.

Do.

do.

Also rat-tail spoon.—Richd. Wilson, Esq.

Do.

do.

Tumbler cup.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

Do.

do.

Pair of patens. one dated 1702.—Harewood, Yorks.

## CARLISLE—LINCOLN

### CARLISLE

A single maker of village church-plate in the neighbourhood of Carlisle seems to have used a seeded rose as well as his initials. His name was probably Edward Dalton, and his mark is found on small and rudely made communion cups of the early Elizabethan period at Ireby, Bolton, Long Marton, and Cliburn, all in the county of Cumberland.



Rude Communion cups.—Ireby, Bolton, etc.,  
Cumb.

The seeded rose is taken from the old city arms; and the same mark was used for stamping weights and measures at Carlisle.

### LINCOLN

A mark usually found alone, and therefore only a maker's mark, occurs on about forty Elizabethan communion cups in Lincolnshire, and may pretty safely be assigned to a Lincoln craftsman,



Communion cup, dated 1596.—Osbornby, North Cockerington, and Marsh Chapel, Linc.

Do. dated 1570.—Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby, Linc.

Do. undated.—Haxey, Boultham, Scotton, etc., Linc.

On the two examples of the year 1570, at Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby respectively, a pointed star, formed of nine small indentations without any shield or escutcheon, is found, as well as the above-mentioned maker's mark, and is accompanied by a capital Roman I. *incuse*.

## TAUNTON—DORCHESTER

### TAUNTON

A mark of considerable interest is found on flat-handled spoons prick-marked with dates ranging from 1770 to 1790. It consists of a tun or barrel placed across the stem of a large letter **T**, and no doubt stands for the town of Taunton. It is in the bowl of the spoon, which has **TD** with a fleur-de-lys under the letters on an escutcheon for maker's mark on the back of the handle. This spoon is in the collection of Mr. Chichester, of Hall. The same marks are found on a beaker in the Staniforth collection; on a paten dated 1676 at Wootton Courtenay in Somersetshire; and on spoons of 1686 and 1691, noted by the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, and many others.



Spoon, dated 1673.—C. Chichester, Esq., Hall, Devon.

Do.

Patent, dated 1676.—Wootton Courtenay, Som.

Do.

Communion cup, dated 1678.—Woolavington, Som.

[These spoons are generally decorated on the back of the bowl with arabesques in die-stamping on either side of the rat-tail, and in front on the top of the handle.]

### DORCHESTER

The following mark has lately been identified as that of Lawrence Stratford, of Dorchester, who, in 1579, 1583, and 1593, is mentioned in the Corporation and other records.



◆ Paten cover, dated 1574.—Maiden Newton, Dorset.

## KING'S LYNN—SANDWICH

### BARNSTAPLE

A spoon, bearing the following group of marks, viz. :



was made by John Peard, of Barnstaple. He was buried there Nov. 15, 1680.

### KING'S LYNN

Examples of plate are known, marked with the arms of Lynn, accompanied by a maker's mark. This town mark consists of a shield bearing three congers' heads erect, each with a cross croiset fitché in the mouth; and it is found on a communion cup at the church of St. Peter, Southgate, Norwich, and on a paten in St. Nicholas' Chapel, King's Lynn.

### SANDWICH

A very peculiar communion cup of tazza form and early sixteenth-century date, at St. Mary's, Sandwich, bears with other marks a lion passant and ship's hull dimidiated and conjoined, from the town arms. Its approximate date is known by the coincidence of the cup exactly matching a tazza also used as a chalice, at Wymeswold in Leicestershire, which is hall-marked 1512, and also a similar tazza in the possession of Lord Swaythling, of the year 1500 (see illustration, No. 26).

## PROVINCIAL MARKS

### SHERBORNE

A mark frequently found by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, in Dorsetshire, has now been identified as that of Richard Orenge, of Sherborne, in that county.



Dorsetshire church-plate from 1574 to 1607.  
Somersetshire do. from 1572 to 1603.

### DOUBTFUL AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKS

The above are some of the local marks which can at present be traced home with certainty. But there are other marks, many of them pretty well known, that are of interest to us to note. They are generally of the middle of the seventeenth century; the articles bearing them probably escaped more regular marking owing to the social disturbances with which their makers were surrounded.

One of the best known of such marks is a fleur-de-lys within a plain or sometimes beaded circle. It is often found in the bowls of spoons of that date. Another is a cross in a beaded circle, pricked date 1628.

Yet another is a small and indistinct mark of a circle crossed and re-crossed with lines, some of them running, like the spokes of a wheel, to the centre. This was found in the bowl of a spoon in the collection of the late Mr. R. Temple Frere, and of one at Cotehele: both of these have a small sitting figure like Buddha, by way of knop, and both have as maker's mark the letters **BC** with a five-pointed star between them on the back of the stems; a seal-headed spoon

## PROVINCIAL MARKS

also at Cotehele bears the same marks, and 1647 for date pricked upon it.

A fourth mark of the same kind is formed of four small hearts arranged with the points inwards, so as to form a sort of quatrefoil. As a general rule, this class of marks may be referred to the reign of Charles I., or else to the time of the Commonwealth.

 **MORE** Communion cup, Eliz. band.—Halwell, Devon.

 **GP** Com. cup and cover, dated 1572.—Stanton, Glouc.

 Church plate, dated 1574—75—76.—Somersetshire. The second mark is often found sideways.

 In bowl Maidenhead spoon (from Edkins collection).—The and twice late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.  
on handle.

 In bowl.    On Seal-head spoon, c. 1620.—  
 handle. The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

   Church plate, dated 1691.—Bradford and Todwick, Yorks.

   Rat-tailed spoon.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

Some spoons with very similar marks to the above-mentioned example of 1620 were in the late Mr. R. Temple Frere's collection. They are of about the same date, one being pricked 1629.

The following marks occur mostly alone, as follows:—

 Elizabethan com. cup at Snaves, Kent, with the letter **R** reversed.

 Com. cups, with Eliz. bands, dated 1570—76—77.—Cricklade St. Mary and Somerford Keynes, Wilts; Winchcomb, Glouc.; and others sometimes with another mark—**W**.

 Com. cup, dated 1571.—Upcerne, Dorset.

 Com. cups, dated 1573 and 1577.—Swpston and Dadlington, Leics.; Preston Bagot, Warwicks, 1591.

 Alms dish.—St. Mary, South Baily, Durham City; and on the smaller mace at Wilton, Wilts. The latter piece is inscribed Ric. Grafton fecit, 1639.

## PROVINCIAL MARKS

**[I NORTH]** Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Curry Mallet, Som.

**[RI]** Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Exton, Som.

**[RO]** Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Libstock, Som.

**[IF]** Early Eliz. com. cup and cover.—Preston-on-Stour, Glouc.

**[SM]** (Probably Wm. Mutton of Chester, d. 1588). Com. cup, given 1574.—Clynnog, N. Wales; and church-plate in Chester.

**[G]** Much church-plate bearing these marks is found in Suffolk. Both occur together on a piece of church-plate and on a spoon in a private collection. c. 1668.

**[1587]** 1587.—Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

**[0000]** Paten cover, dated 1575.—Nolton, S. Wales. This mark occurs on much church-plate in St. David's Diocese, dated from 1574 to 1587.

**[EN]** Com. cup, 1619.—Gosberton, Linc.

**[VC]** Paten, c. 1640.—Tisbury, Wilts.

**[HS]** Com. cup, c. 1655.—Wraxall, Dorset.

**[TV]** (Probably Thos. Vyner.) Gold chalice of middle of seventeenth century.—Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

**[WCW]** (Probably Wm. Cossley of Gloucester, d. 1691.) Four times on flagon.—S. Nicholas, Glouc. Given 1668.

**[MB]** (Probably Nath. Bullen of Chester, adm. 1669, steward 1683).—S. Mary's, Chester.

**[GLM]** Com. cup and paten, dated 1677. Bishop's Knoyle, Wilts. Also paten, undated.—Winkfield, Wilts.

**[GF]** Spoon, pricked date 1685.—Dunn-Gardner Coll. Charles II. tankard, 1683.—Per Mr. L. Reid.

**[KC]** Flagon, given 1700.—Corsley, Wilts. Also paten given 1704. Kingston Deverill, Wilts.

**[GF]** Set of church-plate, dated 1706.—Bruton, Som. Also paten, undated, Ansford, Som. Also cup and its salver with casing of pierced work.—Colerne, Wilts. Also paten, dated 1707.—Poulshot, Wilts.

## PROVINCIAL MARKS

An indistinct rose mark found by the late Mr. Trollope in Leicestershire prevails widely on Elizabethan church-plate in Warwickshire, and the cinquefoil or five-petalled flower, as at Long Itchington, Warwickshire, 1587, is also a recognised Warwickshire mark. It is not unfrequently found on seal-head spoons in the Midlands. Both the two last-named marks, occurring as they do near Coventry, may be referable to that city or to goldsmiths there.

The **G** and fleur-de-lys (the latter mark at first *incuse*, but later in a circular punch) may be Ipswich town marks at different periods, the **G** indicating the older form of the name of that town—Gippeswic. Occasionally a wavy cross is indented by the side of the **G**. This seems, like the Norwich zigzag, to be the mark made in scraping silver for assay, and tends to confirm the idea that the **G** is an official, and not a private mark. Besides the **G** and the fleur-de-lys marks a sexfoil, the letter **W** under a crown, and the mark of four hearts in a cross are common on church-plate in parts of Suffolk. Indeed, before 1700 much provincial plate is either unmarked, has maker's initials or some nondescript marks, the significance of which can only be guessed at. Besides the capital **W** in Suffolk another **W** is found on church-plate in Worcestershire, indicating probably Worcester. This list will be prolonged by the experience of most readers of this volume.

The following table gives a summary, in a form convenient for reference, of all that has been said about ancient provincial English hall-marks, and some illustrations of those which are of the most importance to the collector of old plate :

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS PRIOR TO 1791.

TOWN	TOWN MARK.	STANDARD.	DATE MARK.	MAKER'S MARK.
YORK.	* Leopard's head crowned and fleur-de-lis dimidiated in circular stamp.	None.	Annual letter.	Initials or symbol, or the two combined.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	Three castles in shield.		A lion passant turned to the right on an oval punch is found in 1664 and 1672 with the single castle.	None. Ditto.
NORWICH.	City arms on shield, being a castle in chief and lion passant in base.	  	A seeded rose crowned. Found 1630-40 and circa 1690.	Sometimes a crown and a seeded rose, or else a rose-sprig, on separate punches, circa 1660-85.
CHESTER.	Coat and crest of the city on two punches till 1686, viz., 3 lions pass. dimid. per pale with 3 garbs dimid., and a sword erect for crest. From 1686-1701.	 	None.	Annual letter from 1689 to 1697.
EXETER.	Letter X crowned.		None.	Doubtful.
HULL.		1610.	None.	Ditto.
	Before c. 1620.	c. 1630-1700.	None.	Ditto.

\* Five different punches were used for striking this mark. They are, however, so indistinct, as a rule, that an attempt to indicate them would only confuse the reader.

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY FROM DEC. 1, 1701, TO 1800.	MAKER.	OFFICE MARK.
YORK.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.*	Britannia, §	Annual Sovereign's head letter.	Initials, viz.: 1701—1720. two first letters of surname. 1739 onward, first letters of Christian and surname.	City arms : 5 lions passant on a cross.   
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.	Lion passant.	Ditto.		c. 1701—1780.	 c. 1780—1788.
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Ditto.			c. 1788—1790.	
EXETER.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.†	Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	City Arms : a castle with 3 towers.  
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.	Lion passant.	Ditto.			
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Ditto.				
CHESTER.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.†	Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	City Arms, 1701—1784, 3 lions passant dim., impaled with 3 garbs dim.; from 1784 sword erect between 3 garbs. 
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.	Lion passant.	Ditto.			
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Ditto.				

\* Discontinued about 1847.

† Discontinued about the end of the 18th century.

‡ Discontinued in 1839.

§ Before 1714 the Britannia marks were rudely engraved and in large punches.

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701—*continued*

N.N.B. As to Gold.—Since 1798 18-carat gold has been allowed ; to be stamped with a crown and 18 for standard marks, the other marks as given above.

Since 1844 22-carat gold has borne a crown and 22 for standard marks, instead of the standard marks given above.

In 1854 3 lower standards of gold were authorised as follows :—

15-carat	15-carat	15 and '625 respectively,
12-carat	12 and '5	for standard marks ;
9-carat	9 and '375	together with date, maker's and town marks ; and sovereign's head, on articles liable to duty.

## CHAPTER III

### SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

IN Scotland attention was paid at an early period to the fineness of wrought gold and silver, and steps were taken by the Legislature to prevent frauds in the working of those metals.

In 1489 a statute of the second Parliament of James IV. enacted that every goldsmith should have an especial mark, sign, and token to be put to his work, and that a deacon of the craft of goldsmiths should examine the said work, and put his mark and sign upon the work as a token of its true assay.

The earliest marks, therefore, were the maker's and deacon's punches only, to which the mark of the town of Edinburgh was added in 1483.

The introduction of a variable date-letter seems nearly coincident with the granting of the charter of James VII., the first mention of it being in September, 1681, when a small black letter **a** was adopted as the letter for the ensuing year. It has been changed regularly ever since on the first hall-day in October.

We have now enumerated four of the marks to be found on plate assayed in Edinburgh—the maker's, the deacon's, the castle, and the date-letter. Two others have to be mentioned—one an alteration and the other an addition. In 1759 the deacon's mark was abolished, the standard

## SCOTLAND

mark of a thistle being substituted for it ; and in 1784, as in England, the Sovereign's head was ordained as a duty mark.

To sum up in chronological form, the Edinburgh marks are :

1. Maker's mark, from 1457.
2. Standard mark, being deacon's initials from 1457 to 1681 ; and assay-master's from 1681 to 1759, when the thistle was substituted for it.
3. The town mark of a castle, from 1483.
4. The date-letter from 1681-2.
5. The duty mark of the Sovereign's head, from 1784, as in England.

As so much of our means of dating old Scotch plate depends upon the deacon's mark, the first thing to do is to give a list of the deacons of the craft from early times down to the year 1681, when the deacon's initials ceased to be used as the standard mark ; and after doing so, it will be as well to give a tabular view of some typical examples of Edinburgh marks from 1617 to 1778, in order that the character of Scotch hall-marking may be seen at a glance.

### \* LIST OF EDINBURGH DEACONS.

1525. ADAM LIES.	1554. THOMAS EWING.
1526. THOMAS RYND.	1556. THOMAS RYND.
1529. MICHAELL GILBERT.	1558. MICHAELL GILBERT.
1530. JAMES COLLIE.	1561. THOMAS EWING.
1531. ALLANE MOSSMAN.	1562. GEORGE RIND.
1532. JOHN LYLE.	1563. JAMES COLLIE.
1534. GEORGE HERIOT.	1564. Do.
1535. THOMAS RYND.	1565-6-7. GEORGE HERIOT.
1544. JOHN LYLE.	1568. JAMES MOSMAN.
1547. ARCHIBALD MAYSONN.	1572. ADAM CRAIG.
1548. JOHN GILBERT.	1573. Do.
1550. JOHN LYLE.	1574. DAVID DENNISTON.
1551. MICHAELL RYND.	1575. GEORGE HERIOT.
1552. THOMAS EWING.	1577. WILLIAM COLIE.
1553. Do.	1578. Do.

\* See "Old English Plate" (W. J. Cripps, C.B.)

## EDINBURGH DEACONS

1579.	EDWARD HAIRT.	1633.	GEORGE CRAWFURD.
1580.	Do.	1634.	Do.
1581.	DAVID DENNEISTOUN.	1635.	ADAM LAMB.
1582.	EDWARD HAIRT.	1636.	Do.
1583.	THOMAS ANNAND.	1637.	JOHN SCOTT.
1584.	GEORGE HERIOT.	1638.	Do.
1585.	JOHN MOSMAN.	1639.	ADAM LAMB.
1586.	ION MOSMAN.	1640.	THOS. CLEGHORN.
1587.	ADAME CRAIGE.	1641.	Do.
1588.	ADAME CRAIGE.	1642.	JAS. DENNISTOUN.
1589.	GEORGE HERIOT, SR.	1643.	Do.
1590.	Do.	1644.	ADAM LAMB.
1591.	WILLIAM COLIE.	1645.	Do.
1592.	Do.	1646.	JOHN SCOTT.
1593.	Do.	1647.	Do.
1594.	Do.	1648.	GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1595.	CLAUDERONE BEYARD.	1649.	Do.
1596.	[DAVID HERIOT]	1650.	JAS. FAIRBAIRN.
1597.	DANIELL CLAUFUIRD.	1651.	Do.
1598.	GEORGE HERIOT.	1652.	Do.
1599.	DAVID HERIOT.	1653.	ANDREW BURNETT [BURRELL].
1600.	Do.	1654.	Do.
1601.	GEORGE FOULLIS.	1655.	GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1602.	Do.	1656.	GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1603.	GEORGE HERIOT.	1657.	JAS. FAIRBAIRN.
1604.	ROBERT COLIE.	1658.	Do.
1605.	GEORGE FOULLIS.	1659.	ANDREW BURNETT [BURRELL].
1606.	Do.	1660.	Do.
1607.	GEORGE HERIOT.	1661.	PATRICK BORTHWICK.
1608.	ROBERT DENNISTOUN.	1662.	Do.
1609.	Do.	1663.	EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1610.	GEORGE FOULLIS.	1664.	Do.
1611.	DAVID PALMER.	1665.	JAS. SYMONTONE.
1612.	Do.	1666.	Do.
1613.	JAMES DENNISTOUN.	1667.	ALEX. SCOTT.
1614.	Do.	1668.	Do.
1615.	GEORGE CRAWFURD.	1669.	ALEX. REID.
1616.	Do.	1670.	Do.
1617.	JOHN LINDSAY.	1671.	EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1618.	Do.	1672.	Do.
1619.	JAS. DENNISTOUN.	1673.	THOS. CLEGHORN.
1620.	Do.	1674.	EDWARD CLEGHORN [ALEX. REID].
1621.	GEORGE CRAWFURD.	1675.	W. LAW.
1622.	Do.	1676.	Do.
1623.	GILBERT KIRKWOODE.	1677.	ALEX. REID.
1624.	Do.	1678.	Do.
1625.	ALEX. REID.	1679.	EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1626.	Do.	1680.	Do.
1627.	ADAM LAMB.	1681.	THOS. YOURSTON.
1628.	Do.	1682.	Do.
1629.	ALEX. REID.		
1630.	Do.		
1631.	JAS. DENNISTOUN.		
1632.	Do.		

## EDINBURGH

To illustrate the use of the deacon's mark in dating old Scotch plate, it is the proper place to turn here to our tabular view of marks on old plate. The sets of marks are numbered to correspond with the biographical notes which belong to and follow them. The maker's mark is as a rule found on the left of the Edinburgh mark, and the deacon's or assay-master's on the right of it.

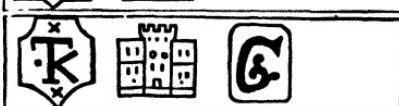
- 1.—1617. Edinburgh City mace.



- 2.—1618. Fyvie com. cup.



- 3.—1633. Trinity College bread-plate.



- 4.—1642. Tolbooth Church com. cups, Edinburgh.



- 5.—1646. Newbattle com. cup.



- 6.—1657. Dunbar com. cups.



- 7.—1677. Pittenweem com. cup.



- 8.—1686. Dunblane com. cups.



- 9.—1692. Culross com. cups, dated 1693.



- 10.—1717. Legerwood com. cups, dated 1717.



## EDINBURGH

11.—1728. William Ayton.



12.—1735. James Kerr.



13.—1746. Edward Lothian.



14.—1760. Robt. Gordon.



15.—1778. Patrick Robert-son.



### EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, prior to 1681.

With Maker's and Deacon's Marks.

1561 	Maker, Alex. Auchinleck. Deacon, Thos. Ewing. Mazer, dated 1567.—St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrew's.
1586? 	Maker and Deacon, probably John Mosman. Com. cup, undated.—Rosneath.
1596-9? 	[Maker, Hugh Lyndsay, adm. 1587. Deacon, David Heriot, adm. 1592.]—Com. cup, undated. Currie.
c. 1610 	Maker, Robt. Dennistoun [adm. 1597]. Deacon, illegible. The George Heriot Loving Cup, formed of a Nautilus shell.—The Heriot Trust, Edinburgh.
1617-8 	Maker, G. Kirkwoode, as in 1623-4. Deacon, John Lyndsay. Com. cups, undated.—Carstairs and Glencairn.
1619-20 	Maker as last. Deacon, James Dennistoun [adm. 1598]. Com. cup, undated.—Blantyre.
1623-4 	Maker and Deacon, Gilbert Kirkwoode. Com. cups, undated. —Marnock and Beith.
1633 	Maker, probably Thos. Cleghorn [adm. 1604]. Deacon, George Crawfurd. Com. cups, dated 1633.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
1638 	[Maker, John Frazer, adm. 1624]. Deacon, John Scott. Com. cup, tazza form on baluster stem, given 1638 to Monifeth.—Messrs. G. Lambert, 1888.

# EDINBURGH

1642-3	 	Do.	Maker, Nicol Trotter [adm. 1635]. Deacon, James Fairbairn. Com. cups, dated 1643.—Tolbooth Ch., Edinburgh.
Do.		Do.	Maker, John Scott. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1644.—Canongate Parish Ch., Edinburgh.
Do.?		Do.	Maker [Robert Gibson, adm. 1628]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, undated.—Dalkeith.
1645	 	Do.	Maker as in 1633. Deacon, Adam Lamb. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
1645		Do.	Maker [Andro Dennistoun, adm. 1636]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
1649	 	Do.	Maker, John Scott. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Com. cup on baluster stem, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
Do.		Do.	Maker, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Basin, dated 1649.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
1650	 	Do.	Maker, George Crawford. Deacon, James Fairbairn, as above in 1642-3. Com. cup, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
1653-4	 	Do.	Maker and Deacon, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Com. cup, undated.—Paisley.
1655-6	 	Do.	Maker, Peter Neilsone [adm. 1647]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Spoons.—Heirs of Thomas Maxwell.
1663-4?	 	Do.	Maker, Alex. Scott [adm. 1649]. Deacon, Edward Cleghorn [adm. 1649]. Com. cups, undated.—Linlithgow.
1667	 	Do.	Maker, W. Law. Deacon, James Symontone. Com. cup, dated 1667. Glencross. Also Com. cup, dated 1673.—Mid-Calder.
1670	 	Do.	Maker and Deacon, Alex. Reid. Com. cups, dated 1670.—North Berwick.
1680	 	Do.	Maker and Deacon, Edward Cleghorn. Com. cup, dated 1681.—Newbattle.

## EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, from 1681.

With Maker's Marks and the Assay-master's Mark till its discontinuance in 1759.

1682	 	Do.	[Probably James Cockburn, adm. 1669.] Jug.—The late Lord Murray. Assay-master, John Borthwick, 1681-96.
Do.		Do.	Duddingston Church plate, dated 1682. [Rev. T. Burns reverses this mark and attributes it to E. Cleghorn.]

# EDINBURGH

1682		Do.	[Andrew Law.] Baptismal basin.—Tron Church, Edinburgh.
Do.		Do.	Com. cups.—Culross. [Rev. T. Burns attributes these to W. Law.]
Do.		Do.	Com. cup.—Pittenweem.
1683		Do.	(Thos. Yourston.) Com. cup.—Peebles.
1685	.	Do.	Jas. Cockburn, as in 1682. Communion cups, dated 1686.—Auchtermuchtie.
1689	.	Do.	(Do.) Benholm Church plate, dated 1690.
1690		Do.	[Walter Scott, adm. 1686.] Church-plate, dated 1689.—Temple Ch., Edinburgh.
1691		Do.	[John Lawe, adm. 1662.] Com. cup, gift of Hay.—Falkland.
1692		Do.	[James Sympson, adm. 1687.] Church-plate, dated 1693.—Benholm.
1694		Do.	(Robert Ingles.) Church-plate, dated 1694.—Prestonkirk.
1695		Do.	(Thos. Cleghorn, adm. 1689.) Com. cups.—Prestonpans.
1698			[Thos. Ker, adm. 1694.] Trinity College Church plate, dated 1698. Also 1704 Com. cups, given 1705.—St. Michael's, Dumfries. Assay-master, James Penman, 1696—1708.
1701		Do.	[Geo. Scott, adm. 1697.] Communion cup, dated 1702.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
Do.		Do.	[J. Penman.] Com. plate, dated 1702.—Dunning, Perthshire.
Do.		Do.	(Thos. Cleghorn, as in 1695.) Dalmeny Church plate, presented by Lord Rosebery, 1702. Also 1703 Com. cups, dated 1703.—Mertoun Kirk, St. Boswell's.
1702		Do.	Com. cup, given 1702.—Pittenweem.
1703		Do.	Com. cup, given 1704.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
Do.		Do.	(Maker as in 1701.) New North Kirk Communion cup, dated 1704.
1704		Do.	[Alex. Kincaid, adm. 1692.] Carmichael Church plate, dated 1705.
1705		Do.	[James Taitt, adm. 1704.] Rattray Church plate. Also 1731 Com. cups.—Crichton.
1707		Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Communion cup, Cromdale, Morayshire, given by Jean Houston, Lady Grant, 1708.

## EDINBURGH

1707			(Maker as in 1690.) Communion cups, dated 1708.—Lady Yester's Ch., Edinburgh. Assay-master, Edward Penman, 1708-29.
Do.		Do.	[Mungo Yourstone, adm. 1702.] Baptismal laver, dated 1708.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
1708	Do.	Do.	Eddleston Communion cups, dated 1709. Also 1714 Com. cups, dated 1714.—Maryton.
Do.		Do.	[Robt. Ker, adm. 1705.] Com. cups.—Iron-gray.
1712		Do.	[Alex. Forbes, adm. 1692.] Candlesticks.—Cluny.
1716		Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Abbotshall (near Kirkaldy) Church plate, dated 1717.
1717	...	...	(Patrick Turnbull.) Legerwood Com. cups, dated 1717.
Do.		Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Errol Church plate, dated 1718.
Do.		Do.	[John Seatoun, adm. 1688.] Com. cups, dated 1719.—Corstorphine.
1718		Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Galashiels Church plate, dated 1719.
1719		Do.	[Wm. Ged, adm. 1706.] Punch bowl of the Royal Company of Archers, dated 1720.
1720		Do.	[Alex. Simpson, adm. 1710.] Pencaitland Church plate, dated 1721.
1721		Do.	[Harry Beatone, adm. 1704.] Kelso Church plate, presented by Christiana Kerr, "daur. of the Master of Chatto and widow of Frogden, 1722."
1722		Do.	[Colin Campbell, adm. 1714.] Spoons.—Alexander Drysdale, Esq. Also 1723 Com. cups, dated 1723.—Dalziel.
Do.		Do.	[Chas. Dickson, adm. 1719.] Com. cup, dated 1722.—Ayr.
1726		Do.	[Qy. Harry Beatone.] Forteviot (Perth) Church plate, given 1727.
1727		Do.	[Patrick Gream, adm. 1725.] Table-spoons.—Marquis of Breadalbane.
1728		Do.	[Alexr. Edmonstoune, adm. 1721.] Com. cups, dated 1729.—Anstruther Easter.
1729			(James Kerr.) St. Ninian's Church plate. Also 1733 Com. cups, given 1734.—Auchinleck. Assay-master Archibald Ure, 1729-40.
1732		Do.	[John Main, adm. 1729.] Kincardine Church plate, given 1733. Also 1733 Com. cup, dated 1734.—Panbride.
1733		Do.	(Wm. Ayton.) Com. cup.—Kilrinney.

# EDINBURGH

1735	<b>I-K</b>	Do.	(James Kerr, as in 1729.) Bowl on feet.— Castle Grant.
1736	Do.	Do.	(Do.) Set of salvers. Do.
Do.	<b>HP</b>	Do.	[Hugh Penman, adm. 1734.] Com. cups, dated 1737.—Kinross.
1741	<b>WA</b>	<b>GED</b>	(Maker as in 1733, Dougal Ged, Deacon 1740-1, acting as Assay-master). Com. cup, dated 1742.—Newburgh.
Do.	<b>LO</b>	Do.	[Maker, Laurence Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1742.— Alloa.
1742	<b>RG</b>	<b>EL</b>	[Maker, Robt. Gordon, adm. 1741.] Edw. Lothian, Deacon 1742-3, acting as Assay- master. Beakers, dated 1744.—Auldearn.
1743	<b>EL</b>	<b>EL</b>	[Maker, Edw. Lothian, and again as Deacon for Assay-master as above.] Com. cups dated 1744.— Kembach.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Com. cups dated 1744.— Kirkcudbright.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Silver club, dated 1744.— Edinburgh Golf Club.
1747	<b>CL</b>	<b>HG</b>	Guthrie Church plate, dated 1748. Assay- master, Hugh Gordon, 1744-59.
1749	<b>K&amp;D</b>	Do.	[Ker and Dempster] Old Church, Edinburgh, Communion cups, dated 1750.
1751	<b>CLARK</b>	Do.	[John Clark, adm. 1751.] Forks. Noted by author.
Do.	<b>EO</b>	Do.	[Ebenezer Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Kettle and stand. Noted by author.
1752	<b>GED</b>	Do.	(Dougal Ged, adm. 1734.) Spoons.
1753	<b>IG</b>	Do.	[James Gillsland, adm. 1748.] Pepper-box. Sir George Home, Bart. Also 1762 Com. cups, dated 1763.—Gordon.
1754	<b>LvR</b>	Do.	[Lothian and Robertson.] Lochgoilhead Church plate, given by Sir James Living- stone, of Glenterran, Bart., 1754.
1755	<b>K&amp;D</b>	Do.	[Ker and Dempster.] Double-handled por- ringer.—Castle Grant.
1760	<b>ALT</b>	Do.	[Alex. Aitcheson, adm. 1746.] Com. cup, dated 1761. —Langton.
1762	<b>WD</b>	Do.	[William Drummond, { St. Cuthbert's Parish Chapel adm. 1760. } of Ease, Edinburgh, Com- munion plate, dated 1763.
1763	Do.	Do.	Do. baptismal laver dated 1763.
1765	<b>K &amp; D</b>	Do.	(Maker as in 1755.) Auchinleck Church plate, from Lady Auchinleck, "given by Lord Auchinleck, 1766."
1766	<b>PR</b>	Do.	(Patrick Robertson, { Cake-basket.—Messrs. Mac- adm. 1751.) { kay and Chisholm.
1770	Do.	Do.	Do. Spoons.—Capt. Gordon of Cluny.
1771	<b>I-W</b>	Do.	[James Walsh, adm. 1746.] Plain bowl. Castle Grant.

## EDINBURGH

1776		[William Davie, adm. 1740.] Oxnam Church plate, dated 1776.
1777		(Patrick Robertson, as in 1766.) Mauchline Church plate, dated 1777.
1783		(William Davie, as in 1776.) Cramond Church plate.
1784		[James Hewitt, adm. 1760.] St. Andrew's (Edinburgh) Church plate
1785		(Francis Howden.) Leecroft (Bridge of Allan) Church plate.
1788		(Patrick Robertson, as in 1766.) Mauchline baptismal basin.
1789	Do.	(Do.) Pencaitland Church plate, given 1789.
1790	Do.	(Do.) Kippen Church plate, given 1790.
Do.		[Alex. Gairdner, ent. 1754.] Carmylie Church plate, given 1791.
1791		[William and Patrick Cunningham, adm. 1776.] Tolbooth Church baptismal basin, renewed 1792.
1795		(William Robertson, adm. 1789.) Westerkirk Church plate.
1799		(Francis Howden, as in 1785.) Kincardine Church plate, dated 1799.

## SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

In *Glasgow* the old town mark was the arms, with the bell on one side of the tree, a letter G on the other; the fish's head is sometimes to the dexter, and sometimes to the sinister side, and has a ring in its mouth : of this mark we have above twenty examples between the years 1694 and 1766.

On early plate the town mark is on a small round punch, so small that it is often difficult to recognise the bearings at all. In most examples we have a date-letter, but it is impossible to place them in regular order, except for a very short period. It seems probable that the letters used at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the following century were of the same character as

## SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

those of the first two Edinburgh alphabets, and that the same letters stood for nearly the same years at both places. The letter S in various escutcheons which appears on several of the following examples in 1734, and later, and the letter O at c. 1770, seem not to have been date-letters. Mr. A. J. S. Brook suggests that S denotes "standard" quality.

Glasgow, 1697. [Robert Brook, 1673.]  
Church plate, dated 1697.—Hamilton.



Glasgow, 1701. Com. cups, formerly at  
Cardross.—Sudeley Castle.



Glasgow, 1703. Renfrew Church plate.



Glasgow, 1708. Greenock, West Church plate.



Glasgow, 1710. Com. cups, dated 1709.—  
Barony Church, Glasgow. Also at  
Kilmarnock, 1709.



Glasgow, 1727. [Johan Biltzing, adm. 1717.]  
Com. cups, dated 1727.—Dumbarton.



Glasgow, 1734. Com. cups, dated 1734.  
Barony Church, Glasgow.



Glasgow, 1752. Com cup, dated 1752.—  
Dalmeny. Also cups dated 1752.—  
Bothwell.



Glasgow, 1765. [Probably Bayne and Napier.]  
St. Quivox Church plate.—Ayr.



Glasgow, c. 1770. [Milne and Campbell.]  
Com. cups, undated.—Inverary.



In *Dundee* also the town mark was the arms, a pot of three growing lilies, of which we have only a few examples. The shape of the flowers is not always quite the same.

## SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

Dundee, 1652. Forgan Church plate,  
Fife [Qy. Robert Gairdyne.]



Dundee, 1665. Dundee parish church,  
alms-dish. Also St. Vigean's,  
Arbroath, dated 1667. [Thos.  
Lyndsay, 1662.]



At *Aberdeen* the town mark was a contraction BD or ABD. In the first Aberdeen mark given the WM stands for the maker's name, *Walter Melvil*; the XX may be the quality of the silver. ABD script letters were used about 1770-80.

Aberdeen, 1650. King's College mace.  
(Walter Melvil, Deacon, 1662.)



Aberdeen, 1666. Com. cup dated 1666;  
Ellon, Aberdeenshire. (George  
Walker, adm. 1685.)



Aberdeen 1680. Three medals.—Grammar  
School, Aberdeen. [Wm. Scott, adm.  
1666.]



Aberdeen, 1685. Com. cup, Ellon, Aber-  
deenshire. (George Walker.)



Early in the eighteenth century some makers at Aberdeen used a shield with three small castles, not unlike the better-known Newcastle mark, instead of the letters ABD. Examples of this are the following :

1715. [John Walker, adm. 1713.] Com. cups,  
dated 1715.—Marykirk.



1731. [Alex. Forbes, adm. 1728.] Com. cup,  
dated 1731.—St. Fergus.



The mark of AF is also known with the three castles mark.

## SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

Later in the century the town mark in script letters is found; as for example at Dyce, in 1770 (**ABD**) (**IW**) the mark of James Wildgoose, adm. 1763; and at Birnie, in 1778, with (**JL**) the mark of James Law, adm. 1777.

*Montrose.* A mark formerly given as belonging either to Aberdeen or Montrose seems now to be fairly identified by Mr. Brook as that of William Lindsay of Montrose from 1671 to 1708. It is found as follows, and the hammer shows that he belonged to the Hammermen's Society.

Montrose, 1682. Fordown Church plate,  
Kincardineshire.



The *Inverness* town mark was, like that of Aberdeen, a contraction INS, but has no mark over these initials. A more modern maker's mark met with is that of *Charles Jamison*, who was in business there about the year 1810. Besides his initials there is an animal (very small) something like a dromedary, which happens to be the dexter supporter to the Inverness arms. The animal is found usually turned to the left, but sometimes to the right.

Inverness, 1810.—(Charles Jamison.)



Inverness. Soup ladle, late 18th cent.  
—Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.



Inverness. Tea-spoons.—Marquess of  
Breadalbane.



The *Perth* town mark was a spread eagle, sometimes single and sometimes double-headed,

## SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

part of the town arms, and was used along with the Edinburgh marks, as shown on the West Church communion plate. The double eagle with **RK** (Robert Kay) is found on spoons of more modern date; and this maker's mark is also found with a single-headed eagle on a plain rectangular stamp on spoons, the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane. It should be mentioned that the mark of a lamb and flag for Perth, with **RG** for maker's mark, occurs on the communion cups of Coupar Angus, which are dated 1687, and on an undated cup at Meigle, Perthshire. [Robert Gardiner, deacon for Edinburgh 1669, 1673, and 1674.]

Perth, 1771. The West Church,  
Perth.



The *St. Andrew's* town mark was a St. Andrew's cross, as shown on the parish church communion plate; the same marks occur on a silver dish, thought to be a salt-cellar, belonging to St. Mary's College there.

St. Andrew's, 1671. The parish  
church-plate, St. Andrew's.  
[Patrick Gairden.]



*Canongate, Edinburgh.* The mark, borne as is usual on Scottish provincial plate between the reduplicated maker's mark, is the Canongate crest.

Canongate Burgh, Edinburgh.



Mr. Brook gives some other examples, but

## SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

always with a stag's head not having a cross above it.

*Banff.* A small quantity of table plate seems to have been made here, of which the spoon cited is a good example. [Patrick Scott, c. 1710-31.]

Banff. Spoon, Hanoverian pattern. (Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.)



*Elgin.* A soup-ladle has been noted by W. J. Cripps, C.B., bearing the mark **ELGIN** with four other marks, viz. a castle with two towers (twice repeated); a standing figure with a staff, and the maker's initials CF. Mr. A. J. S. Brook reads these marks as the figure of St. Giles, the west front of Elgin Cathedral, and the maker's mark of Charles Fowler, 1790-1820.

*Greenock.* Mr. Brook attributes the small mark of an anchor often found on Scottish plate to Greenock.

## UNCERTAIN SCOTTISH MARKS

Pair of beaker cups, given 1750.—Drainie by Elgin.



Com. cup, dated 1633.—Fintray, Aberdeenshire.



## MODERN GLASGOW

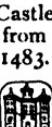
Lastly, we come to the establishment of a new assay office in Glasgow by an Act of 1819 (59 Geo. III. c. 28). The distinguishing mark was to be the arms of the city of Glasgow—a tree, fish, and bell; and its date-letters, complete alphabets of twenty-six letters each, have been regularly changed. They are given in Appendix B.

## EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW

A new alphabet of italic capitals commenced in 1897. The standard mark is the lion rampant : these three, together with the maker's mark and Sovereign's head, make up the set of marks used there.

Those readers who require still further information on the question of Scottish hall-marks cannot do better than refer to the large work of Rev. T. Burns on *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, Edinburgh, 1892.

TABLE OF MARKS USED IN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY.	MAKER	TOWN MARK.
EDIN-BURGH.	Silver, O.S.	Deacon's mark 1457 to 1759, then the thistle.	...	Annual letter from 1681.	Sove- reign's head from 1784 to 1890.	Initials, some- times in mono- gram, from 1457.	
	Ditto, N.S.	Ditto.	Britannia.				
GLAS-GOW from 1819.	Silver, O.S.	Lion rampant.	...	Do. from 1819.	Do. from 1819 to 1890.	Do. from 1819.	
	Ditto, N.S.	Ditto.	Britannia.				

## IRELAND

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin, incorporated by a charter from Charles I., dated 1638 (22 Dec. 13 Car. I.), has the entire regulation of

## IRELAND

the goldsmiths' trade in Ireland. This appointed that no gold or silver of less fineness than the standard in England was to be wrought, and the "King's Majesty's stamp called the Harp crowned now appointed by his said Majesty" was not to be put on any silver below his Majesty's standard.

Date-letters have been used in Ireland from the time of the Charter of 1638, and as elsewhere have formed more or less regular alphabets, the course of which is, however, not always quite certain. Plate of about the middle of the eighteenth century is sometimes found bearing the other proper marks, but no date-letter at all.

The old English **C** for 1680-1, for example, and the **K** for 1693-4, leave us an interval of thirteen years, but only six letters to distribute over it. If these six letters succeeded each other in regular order, from 1680 to 1686, historical events might be left to account for the next few years. The charters of all Irish Corporations were annulled for a time in 1687, and little trade in silver or gold work could have been carried on in Ireland, between the landing of King James at Kinsale in 1689, and the Treaty of Limerick which was concluded in October 1691.

It must be confessed that it is less easy to account for a second gap between the years 1695 and 1709, and if the Dublin records are to be trusted, work seems to have been regularly carried on through the most troublous times. It is understood that the matter has attracted the attention of the Royal Irish Academy, and there is therefore reason to hope that some day an authoritative explanation of it will be furnished. The tables given may be depended on as nearly, if not quite

## DUBLIN

accurate ; and all recent research, by fixing that the R of the alphabet which begins in 1678-9 must be certainly put at 1705-6, and the S which is the first letter which occurs in a shield with an escalloped top, at 1607-8, has gone to show that each letter probably stood for two consecutive years from 1695 to 1715. It may also have been so from 1680 to 1693, but hardly any hall-marked examples of plate are known for that stormy period.

An annual letter, therefore, with a harp crowned and the maker's mark, constitute the Dublin mark until 1730, when the figure of Britannia is added in an oval.

From the alphabetical tables a good deal of additional information may be obtained, if one or two leading facts be borne in mind. The harp crowned will be found of larger size, and on a punch adapted to the outline of the mark, until 1785 ; after which, and until 1792, it was smaller, and placed in a plain oval escutcheon, like the Hibernia which is to be looked for from the year 1730. The letters of the alphabet which commences in 1746 are to be distinguished from those of the next by their being somewhat bolder, and their shields larger and more angular at the bottom than those of the later alphabet, which last have the harp in an oval from the letter P of 1785-6 as remarked above, a second distinction. Both these hints are due to the observation of Mr. Waterhouse. From about 1792 to 1808, both the harp crowned and Hibernia were in square stamps with the corners slightly cut off, and from 1808 to the end of that alphabet they are in shaped shields like the date-letter.

A list of masters of the Goldsmiths' Company

## DUBLIN

of Dublin is here given, as some of their initials occur on pieces of plate.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1671. THOS. RUTTER.                           | 1696. VINCENT KIDDER, Assay Master 1697—1726.        |
| 1672. JOHN DICKSON.                           | 1697. JOHN CLIFTON.                                  |
| 1673. RICHARD LORD, Assay Master before 1692. | 1698. JOHN HUMPHRY.                                  |
| 1674. PAUL LOVELACE.                          | 1699. DAVID KING, A. 1681.                           |
| 1675. Do.                                     | 1700. W. BINGHAM, A. 1673.                           |
| 1676. ABM. VOISIN.                            | 1701. JOSEPH WALKER, A. 1683.                        |
| 1677. JAMES COTTINGHAM.                       | 1702. ROBT. RIGMAIDEN.                               |
| 1678. JAMES KELLY, A. 1654.                   | 1703. JOHN HARRIS.                                   |
| 1679. JOHN COPE, d. bef. 1787.                | 1704. JAMES WELDING, died.                           |
| 1680. GERRARD GRACE.                          | 1705. ROBT. SMITH.                                   |
| 1681. SAMUEL MARSDEN.                         | 1706. EDWARD SLICER.                                 |
| 1682. ABEL RAM, Aldm. Sir.                    | 1707. Do.  |
| 1683. EDWARD HARRIS.                          | 1708. THOS. BROWNE.                                  |
| 1684. CAPT. JAMES COTTINGHAM                  | 1709. MORTAGH DOWLING.                               |
| 1685. Do.                                     | 1710. BENJ. RACINE.                                  |
| 1686. ADAM SORET.                             | 1711. THOS. BILLING.                                 |
| 1687. JOHN SHIELLY, A. 1674.                  | 1712. EDW. WORKMAN, A. 1693.                         |
| 1688. JOHN CURHIBERT.*                        | 1713. W. ARCHDALE, A. 1695.<br>Assay Master 1736-51. |
| 1689. JOHN DICKSON.                           | 1714. JOHN HAMILTON.                                 |
| 1690. WM. DRAYTON, A. 1676.                   | 1715. ERASMIUS COPE.                                 |
| 1691. ADAM SORET.                             | 1716. JOHN PALLET, A. 1695.                          |
| 1692. TH. BOLTON, Assay Master 1692-97.       | 1717. JOHN STERNE.                                   |
| 1693. JOHN PHILLIPS, A. 1666.                 | 1718. WM. BARRY.                                     |
| 1694. CAPT. BENJ. BURTON, A. 1678.            | 1719. Do.  |
| 1695. Do.                                     |  |

1638	.	Communion flagon—Trinity College, Dublin.
1639		(Probably John Thornton.) Communion cup, dated 1639.—Fethard, Wexford.
1640	Do.	Paten, dated 1640.—Do.
Do.		(Probably William Cooke, master 1637.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1639-40.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin.
1641	Do.	(Do.)—Communion cup, given 1637.—Derry Cathedral.
1659		Communion cup, given 1659.—St. John's-in-the-Vale, Cross-thwaite, Cumb. (Probably Joseph Stoker, master 1656.)
1663	Do.	Communion cup, dated 1665.—Corporation of Drogheda.
Do.	Do.	Communion cup and flagon, both dated 1667.—St. Peter's, Drogheda.
1676		Note.—A Communion plate, date 1669, <i>ex dono</i> Bellingham, at Trinity College, Dublin, is by this maker. (Samuel Marsden, master 1681.) Communion cup and paten, given 1676.—St. Michan, Dublin.

## DUBLIN

1679		Cups, dated 1674 (probably E. Swan) Sir J. K. James, Bart. Also flagon, dated 1677.—St. Werburgh, Dublin.
Do.		(The other initial indistinct, probably SM as in 1676.)—Casket of St. George's Guild, dated 1678.
1680		(Andrew Gregory, sworū 1673.) Tankards (see woodcut, Chap. x.)—Merchant Taylors' Co., London.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Small Communion cup, originally the property of a Dean of Cork.—Late Rev. H. H. Westmore.
Do.		(Probably John Phillips, master 1693.) Tankard-flagon, —St. John's, Limerick.
Do.		(Gerrard Grace.) Ch. flagon, H. E. Taylor, Esq., Whickham.
1684		(Probably John Humphry, master 1698.) Communion cup, called the new challess in 1686.—St. John's, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, given 1685.—St. Werburgh, Dublin.
Do.		Alms-dish, dated 1683 (Walter Lewis, A. 1666.)—Do.
Do.		" Doggett " paten, given 1693.—Do. (Probably John Cope, master 1679, or John Cuthbert, master 1688).
1693		(Thos. Bolton, Alderman of Dublin and Assay-Master 1692-97.) Cup, given 1696.—Mansion House, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Cup, <i>ex dono</i> Duncombe.—Trinity College, Dublin.
Do.		(Joseph Walker, master 1701.) I'aten, dated 1693.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin. Also paten, given 1693.—St. Michan, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, dated 1696.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.		(Probably Alex Sinclair, warden 1699.) Piece of plate, dated Jan. 1699.—Abbey Leix. Also alms-dish, given 1694.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
1694		(David King, master 1699.) Flagon, dated 1698.—St. Michan's, Dublin.
1695	... .	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Cup given 1696.—Mansion House, Dublin.
Do.	... .	Flagon, dated 1700.—Trinity College, Dublin.
1697		Large monteith with arms and inscription.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co. (Rt. Smith, master 1705, or E. Slicer, master 1707.)
Do.		(David King, master 1699.) Gadrooned salver from the same collection.—Do. The foot of this is by A.S.
1699	Do.	(Do.) Mace, dated 1701, formerly belonging to the borough of Lisford.—Earl of Erne.
1700	Do.	Patent, dated 1703.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Flagon and paten, dated 1700.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
1701		(Alex Sinclair, as in 1693.) Tankard.—Noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1702		

## DUBLIN

1705		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
1706)		(David King, as in 1694.) Paten, undated.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
Do.		(Do.) Small salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs West, and Co.
1706		(Hy. Mathews, warden 1711.) Paten, dated 1705.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
1707	.	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Paten, dated 1707.—Staplestown, Carlow.
1708)		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Cup, dated 1709, <i>ex dono</i> Palliser.—Trinity College, Dublin.
Do.		(David King, as in 1694.) Mace.—Corporation of Enniskillen.
Do.	.	Communion cup, dated Feb. 1703-4.—Cloyne Cathedral.
1709)		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Alms-dish.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
1710)	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.	.	(Thomas Bolton, as in 1693.) Flagon; legacy, dated 1712.—Cloyne Cathedral.
Do.	.	(Communion cup dated 1709.) St. Margaret's, Dromiskin.
Do.		(Probably Philip Tough, warden 1711.) Com. plate at St. Dogmaels, Pembroke.
	Crown and Shaped Shield	
Do.		(David King, as in 1694.) Flagon, dated 1711.—St. Audoen's, Dublin.
1711)	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, given 1713.—Killeshranda, Cavan.
1712)	.	Paten, dated 1712.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
Do.	.	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Fine fluted monteith.—Capt. M. Longfield.
1713)	.	Communion plate, dated 1715.—Cashel Cathedral.
1714)	.	(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Paten, dated 1716.—St. Luke's, Dublin.
1715		Patent.—Daglingworth, Glouc. (Perhaps John Clifton, master 1697.)
Do.		
1716	.	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Candlesticks with square bases, the corners cut off, winged busts on the stems.—Earl of Ilchester. Also two-handled cup. Col. Tre-mayne, Carclew.
Do.		(Edward Workman, warden 1712.)—Flagon dated 1717.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin.
Do.		(Probably another mark of David King.) Flagon, dated 1716.—Templeport, Cavan.
Do.		Flagon, dated 1716.—Killeshranda, Cavan.
1718	.	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Mace.—Corporation of Dublin.
Do.	.	(Probably Alex. Sinclair, as in 1693.) Plain salver on foot. Noted by West and Co.
Do.		(Philip Kinnersley, master 1720.) Alms-dish, dated 1720.—Noted by Lambert and Co. [brokeshire.]
1719		Thos. Walker, as in 1726. Paten, Rhoscrowther, Pen-

## DUBLIN

1720		Fluted salver.—late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
Do.		Salver on feet, bearing Gore arms.—Lord Harlech.
Do.		Plain two-handled cup.—Capt. M. Longfield.
1724		(As in 1720.) Coffee-pot.—Rev. F. Sutton,
1725		Two-handled cup and cover—late J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq.
Do.		(John Hamilton, master 1714.) Alms-dish, dated 1724.—St. Michan's, Dublin.
1726		(Perhaps Matthew Walker, master 1724.) Communion cup.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.		Plain salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co. (Probably Thomas Walker.)
1728		Mace, dated 1728.—Goldsmiths' Co., London.
1729		Plain bowl —Blair O. Cochrane, Esq.
1730		(I. H., as in 1725.) Plain bowl.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co.
1731		(Crowned, as in 1716.) Small salver.—Marquis of Breadalbane.
1732		(As in 1726.) Flagon, dated 1731.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (Ant. Lefebure.)
1733		(As in 1726.) Two-handled cup.—late Lord Holmpatrick.
1734		Flagon, dated 1733.—St. Patrick's, Waterford.
Do.		Jug, won by "Smileing Bald," at Waterford Races.—Lord Harlech. (Probably John Wilme, master 1739.)
1735		Racing cup, dated 1734.—Earl of Enniskillen. (Eras. Cope, master 1722.)
1736		(As in 1725.) Large shaped salver and pair of small two-handled cups.—Sold at Christie & Manson's in 1875.
		Also cake-basket in imitation of wicker-work.—Capt. M. Longfield.
Do.		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(A. Brown)
Do.		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Robt. Hopkins, master 1760.)
Do.		(As in 1728.) Gold snuff-box, presented with the freedom of Naas, 1737.—Earl of Shannon.
1738		(Crowned, as in 1716.) Paten.—Llanelian-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire.
1739		Communion cup, dated 1741.—Kildare Cathedral. (Fras. Williamson.)
1740		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Andrew Goodwin, master 1746.)
1743		(As in 1725.) Table-spoons.—Lord Amherst of Hackney.
1744		(As in 1726.) Do.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
1745		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

## DUBLIN

1747		Flagon.—St. Nicholas', Dublin. (Probably W. Wilson.)
1753		Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern.—Col. Tremayne, Carclew. (Probably Isaac D'Olier, master 1752.)
c. 1755		Salvers and tankard.—Lord O'Neill. (Robt. Calderwood, master 1736.)
1755		(David Petre.) Fluted soup-ladle.—Col. Tremayne, Carclew.
1756		Spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
Do.		Table-spoons, feather-edged.—Late J. J. Lonsdale, Esq. (Probably John Sherwin, master 1769.)
1759		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1765		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1767		Dessert-spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
1769		Large circular salver.—Late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
Do.		John Karr.—Noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (A. 1751.)
1770		Two-handled cup.—J. Y. Burges, Esq. (Chas. Townshend.)
1776*		Snuff-box, presented with an address, 1778.—Earl of Shannon. (Perhaps John Keane, warden 1799.)
1778		In plain oblong (Michael Keating). Plain table-spoons with pointed handles.—Capt. M. Longfield.
Do.		In oval. Salad spoon and fork, feather-edged.—Do.
1782		As in 1776. Table-spoons with pointed handles, feather-edged.—Do.
1785		Sugar-basin, on three feet.—From the Staniforth Collection.
1789		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—Thos. Jones, master 1791.)
1794		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1796		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Richd. Williams, master 1785.)
1805		Cake-basket, repoussé and chased.—Late Rev. C. Daniel. (John Stoyte, master 1799.)
1807		Large gravy-spoon.—Messrs. Waterhouse. (John Pittar, master 1796.)
1811		(Le-Bas.) Teapot (also stamped with dealer's name WEST).—Late Rev. C. Daniel.
1815	Do.	(Do.) shaped salver, on feet.—Do.

\* The date-letters F, H, and M of this alphabet, and no doubt others, have a small dot or pellet beneath them within the shield.

# DUBLIN

TABLE OF DUBLIN MARKS SINCE 1638.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY. 1730—1890.	MAKER.
Silver, O.S.	Harp crowned.  17th cent.  18th cent. till 1785 Ditto.	Annual letter.  1792 to 1808.	Hibernia from 1730, and King's Head in addition from 1807.  1730 to 1792  1792 to 1808.	Initials.
Gold, 22 c., till 1784.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

## CORK

A Company of Goldsmiths existed also at Cork from 1656, and regularly elected its master and wardens each year for a long time onwards. Other trades are included in the guild. The Cork goldsmiths marked their plate with a galleon and a castle with a flagstaff on separate stamps, but they did not use a date-letter. Plate thus marked is found towards the end of the seventeenth century in and near the city of Cork. One Robert Goble was a very prominent member of the Company at that period. He was master in 1694 and 1695, and his mark RG appears on a mace dated 1696 in the South Kensington Museum (No. '69.31). The mark WB of one Walter Burnett, warden in 1694 and master in 1700, occurs on more than one example. A little later the word STERLING seems to have been used in conjunction with a maker's mark. It occurs thus on a flagon at Carrigaline, near Cork, and at other places in the South of Ireland.

## CORK

It may be useful to add a list of the chief working goldsmiths of Cork from the incorporation of the guild in 1656.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1656. JOHN SHARPE.                         | 1719. JOHN BISS.                                |
| 1667. NICHOLAS GAMBLE.                     | Do. ROBERT GOBLE, Jr.                           |
| 1673. JAMES RIDGE.                         | 1721. WM. NEWENHAM.                             |
| 1674. RICHARD SMART.                       | 1723. REUBEN MILLERD.                           |
| 1678. SAMUEL PANTAIN.                      | GEORGE HODDER, living 1745.                     |
| 1680. JOHN HAWKINS.                        | MICHAEL McDERMOTT, living 1757.                 |
| 1690. GEORGE ROBINSON.                     | WM. REYNOLDS, living 1758.                      |
| 1691. JOHN JAMES.                          | STEPHEN WALSH, living 1761.                     |
| 1692. KALEB WEBB.<br>Do. CHARLES MORGAN.   | JOHN HILLERY, living 1762.                      |
| 1693. CHAS. BEHEGLE.                       | CARDEN TERRY, living 1766.                      |
| 1694. ROBERT GOBLE.<br>Do. WALTER BURNETT. | RICHARD WALSH, living 1768.                     |
| 1702. CALIB RATHRUM.                       | JOHN NICHOLSON, living 1770.                    |
| Do. GEORGE BRUMLY.                         | CARDEN TERRY, Jr., adm. 1785.                   |
| 1709. JOHN HARDINGE.                       | JOHN WILLIAMS, living 1795.                     |
| 1710. WILLIAM CLARKE.                      | (These last two were partners),<br>(1795-1810.) |
| 1711. JOHN MAWMAN.                         | JOSEPH GIBSON, 1795.                            |
| 1712. JAMES FOULKS.                        | JOHN TOLEKIN, 1795.                             |
| 1716. WM. MARTIN.                          | WM. TEULON, 1795.                               |

### EXAMPLES OF CORK PLATE



Do.



**STERLING**



**STERLING**

**WM**



**STERLING**



**SWL**

**STERLING**

Chalice, dated 1663.—Lismore Cathedral.

Communion-plate given 1670 and 1671.—Carrigaline, Cork.

(John James, Master 1692.) Plain tumbler cups.—Earl of Ilchester.

Chalice, dated 1694.—Inoshannon, Cork. Also paten, dated 1694.—Ballymodan, Bandon.

Small beaker, dated 1704.—Mrs. Percy Macquoid.

(William Clarke, Master in 1714.) Flagon.—Carrigaline, Cork.

(William Martin, Master 1720 and 1727.) Maecs repaired 1738 by Martin.—Corporation of Cork.

(Michael McDermott, living 1757.) Plain double-handled loving cup.—Capt. M. Longfield.

(Stephen Walsh, living 1761.) Another smaller.—Do.

## CHAPTER IV

### DECORATIVE AND DOMESTIC PLATE

IN a handbook of this description space does not permit the discussion of ecclesiastical plate,\* so it is better to pass at once to those notices of secular and domestic plate, which are intended to form part of a practical guide to the plate-collector.

Owing to the destruction and waste occasioned by the Wars of the Roses, domestic plate of an earlier date than the reign of Henry VII. is as scarce as Pre-Reformation church-plate. The known examples may be almost reckoned on the fingers, and none of them are hall-marked except the Nettlecombe Chalice and Paten, and the Anathema Cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

It is, therefore, the plate of the century or more beginning with the reign of Henry VII., and ending with that of Queen Elizabeth, which furnishes the modern sideboard with its choicest specimens ; and rare as they are, the only wonder is that so many have been preserved, when we consider the events of subsequent times.

### MAZERS

The Horn and the Bowl were the earliest forms of drinking vessel, and the bowl was doubtless the first form of domestic plate, the Cup, a later invention, being the same bowl but mounted on a

\* Church-plate is fully dealt with in "Old English Plate," by W. J. Cripps.

## MAZERS

stem or foot. Mazers were the best sort of wooden bowls, and valued for the beautiful wood of which they were made—the speckled and knotted portions of the maple tree. "Maserle" is the German word for maple wood or maple tree, and the origin of the term Mazer. As the knots would not be very thick, and therefore the bowls made of them were shallow, their depth was increased by mounting them with the high metal rim which is one of the characteristic features of mazers. This rim added to the value of the wood, and was



NO. 1.—MAZER (15TH CENTURY).

frequently of silver or silver-gilt, bearing an inscription round it.

Their second characteristic feature, the boss, which is almost invariably found in the bottom of these vessels, is also simply accounted for. When the half of a calabash or gourd having a hard rind was employed as a drinking-cup the necessity would arise of covering with a plate

## MAZERS

of metal the point where the fibres of such gourds were clustered in a knot.

The well-known specimen (No. 1) in the collection of the late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington, bears the legend :

En the name of the Tirnite  
Fille the kup and drinke to me.

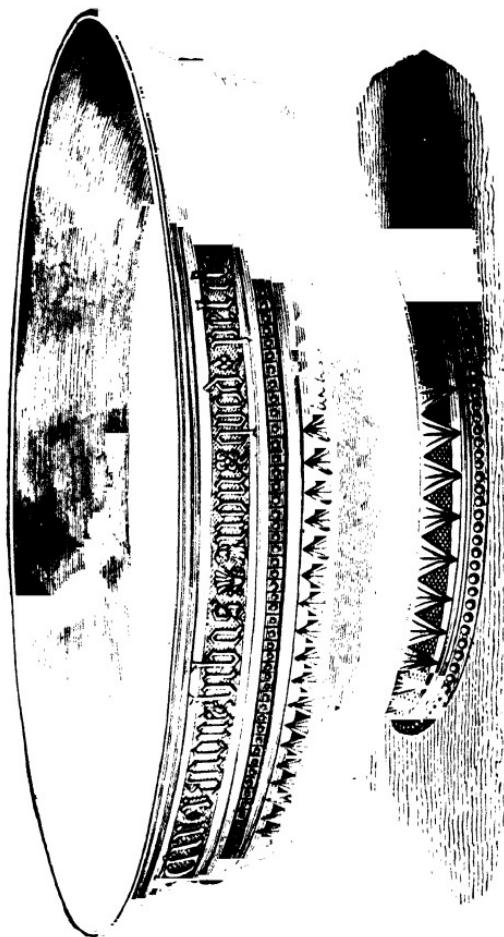
Amongst other mazers in the possession of All Souls' College, Oxford, York Minster, the Armourers and Ironmongers Companies is the beautiful specimen (No. 2). This is at Oriel College, Oxford, and said to have been given to the College by Bishop Carpenter, circa 1470. The mazer is of about the date of its gift to the College, and is somewhat larger than the smaller pair at All Souls', being as much as 8 in. across, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in depth. The inscription upon it is in Gothic characters :

*Vir ratione bibas non quod petit atra voluptas  
Sic caro casta datur lis lingue suppeditatur.*

[The mazer towards the end of the fifteenth century and early part of the sixteenth was sometimes mounted on to a truncated stem of silver, finishing in a plinth or foot with a crenellated cresting. There is one of these standing mazers belonging to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and called the "Foundress' Cup," and another at Caius College of similar make.]

## THE SALT

We now come to what was the principal article of domestic plate in English houses of whatever degree. The massive salt-cellar, which adorned



№. 2.—MAZER (CIRCA 1470) AT ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

## SALTS

the centre of the table, served to indicate the importance of its owner, and to divide the lord and his nobler guests from the inferior guests and menials, who were entitled to places "below the salt" and at the lower ends of the tables only. It seems rather to have served this purpose than to hold salt for the meal, a supply of which was usually placed near each person's trencher in a smaller salt-cellar, called a "trencher" salt.

Omitting for the present the smaller trencher salts, there are four patterns of Old English salt-cellars, of which examples have come down to our time. First come the hour-glass salts of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., of which some five or six hall-marked specimens are known, besides one or two undated. The undated ones are the older, and they comprise some of the finest workmanship and great beauty. Two are at Oxford, Corpus Christi College and New College each boasting of one. The Corpus salt was given by the founder, Bishop Fox; and bearing the letters R and E amongst the ornamentation, it seems safe to refer it to the period during which he held the see of Exeter, 1487 to 1492. The New College specimen (No. 3), given by Walter Hill, is dated 1493, and serves well as an illustration of these beautiful salts. [The existing cover given in other illustrations probably does not belong to the salt, so it is better to give the example without any cover.] A pair at Christ's College, Cambridge, part of the plate of the foundress, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, are a few years later in period. They are ornamented with a double rose in repoussé



NO. 3. - SALT, (1493) AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*To face p. 76.*

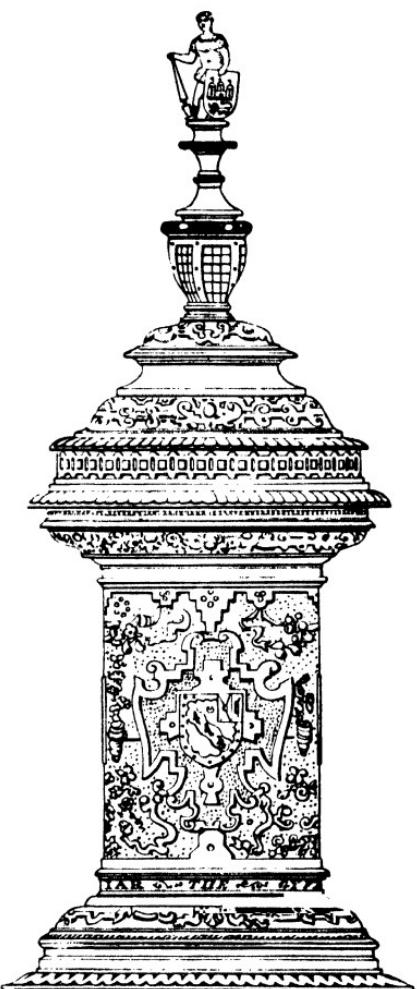


## SALTS

on the alternate lobes and Gothic work with pinnacles at the angles round the waist.

By the middle of the sixteenth century we come to the second type, cylindrical in shape, the finial to the cover generally taking the form of a small figure; the earliest of this class is at Corpus College, Oxford.

Later specimens of this fashion of salt are in the possession of the Goldsmiths' and the Armourers' Companies. These cylindrical salts occur oftener than the square ones. The example selected to represent them (No. 4) is one in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich, given by Peter Reade, who died in 1568. It was made in Norwich in the following year.



No. 4.—CYLINDRICAL SALT (1569) IN THE  
POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION OF  
NORWICH.

## SALTS

The beautiful salt of the Vintners' Company, dated 1569, belongs to the square type of this order.

At the very end of the sixteenth century we find a circular bell-shaped salt, or spice-box, in three tiers or compartments, much in fashion, but only for a few years. They are no doubt the "Bell" salts of contemporary inventories; the two lower compartments form salt-cellars, and the upper one serves as a pepper-castor. The decoration always consists of a strapwork in low relief, intersected by guilloched bandings. The feet are invariably of the ball and claw type.

One of these salts of 1594, found at Stoke Prior, is now in the Kensington Museum; a pair, one of 1599 and the other of the following year, were in the possession of the late Sir G. Dasent. Another fine specimen is in the collection of Lord Swaythling. Their value is great, a fine specimen being worth over £1500.

[About 1625, in place of a close cover to the cylindrical salt, a shallow cupola was raised on scroll brackets surmounted by a spire resembling that found on "steeple cups" of the time; the surface of the cylinder and cover, like much plate of that period, was plain except for the introduction of an engraved coat of arms. No. 5 is an example of these salts, which were sometimes in two tiers, the upper compartment being probably used for pepper. The standing salt towards the end of the reign of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth, ceased to occupy the same important position as in former times, for as republican sentiments grew and spread, so the hard



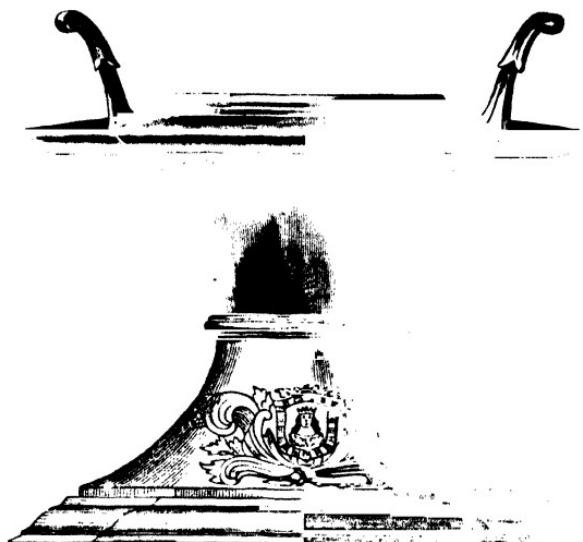
NO. 5.—STEEPLE SALT (1626), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.  
[To face p. 78.



## SALTS

and fast lines of caste began to diminish, and the objects connected with their observance ceased to be in demand, therefore the form (No. 6), which carries us through the seventeenth century from 1638 to 1685, is practically the last standing salt of ceremony.]

The earlier salts were carefully covered to



No. 6.—OCTAGONAL SALT (1685) AT MERCERS' HALL, LONDON.

preserve the cleanliness of the salt, and perhaps to prevent the introduction of poison ; in these later varieties the small projecting arms were for supporting a napkin, with which it now became usual to cover the salt-cellar with the same object.

“Trencher” salts are at first triangular or circular, with a depression in their upper surface.

## SALTS

[The specimen No. 7, measuring 1 inch in height and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, is probably the earliest example known, being of the last year of Elizabeth and the first of James I. These little salts maintained the above proportions until the reign of William III., when their height was increased to about two inches, as in the specimen of 1690 (No. 8). No. 9 represents a cylindrical salt of Anne, and No. 10 the plain octagonal type of the first quarter of the eighteenth century.]

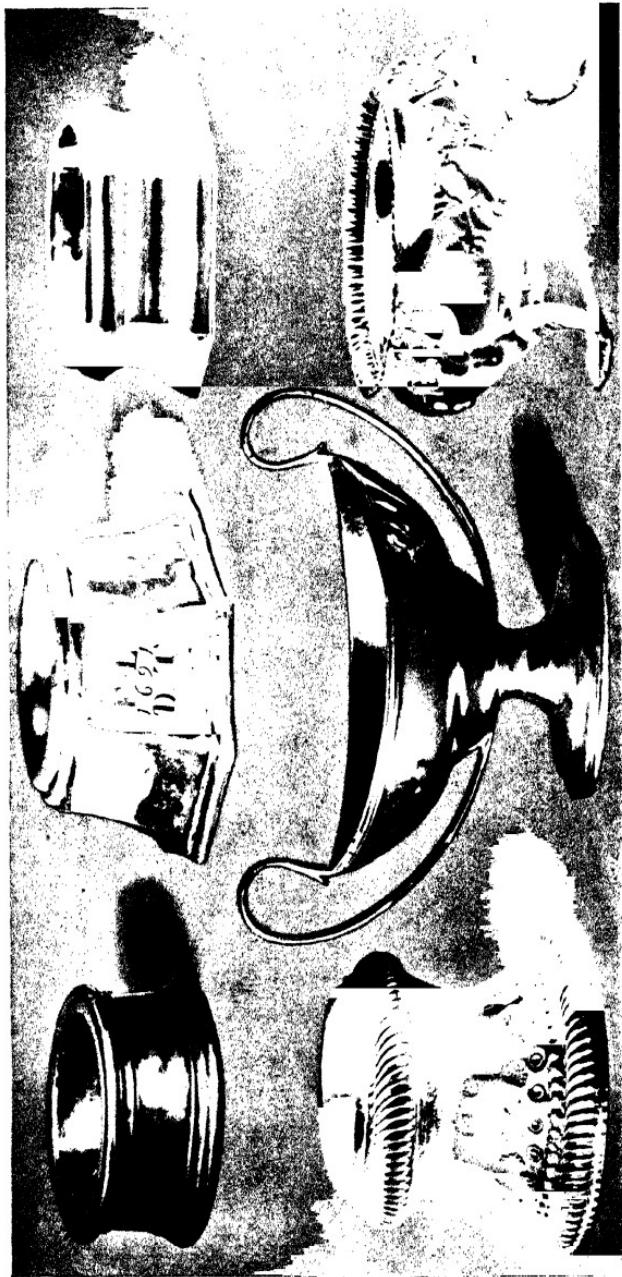
These, and such as these, obtained till the reign of George II., when a small circular salt standing upon three feet came in, such as No. 11, which gave way in its turn to the boat-shaped pattern, with pointed end, as in No. 12, sometimes terminating in handles, so common at the end of the eighteenth century, when everything was made oval that could by any possibility at all be got into that shape.

## STONEWARE JUGS

There are few collectors who have not tried to secure for their cabinets one or more of the mottled stoneware jugs, with silver cover and neck-mounts, silver foot-band, and sometimes also with side straps, which were in vogue for the greater part of the sixteenth century. The jugs themselves were imported from Germany, probably from Cologne, and were mounted by the English silversmiths. The earliest notices of them occur about 1530 to 1540, and from that time to the end of the century they were common

TRENCHER SALTS.  
No. 7.—(1603).

No. 8.—(1690).



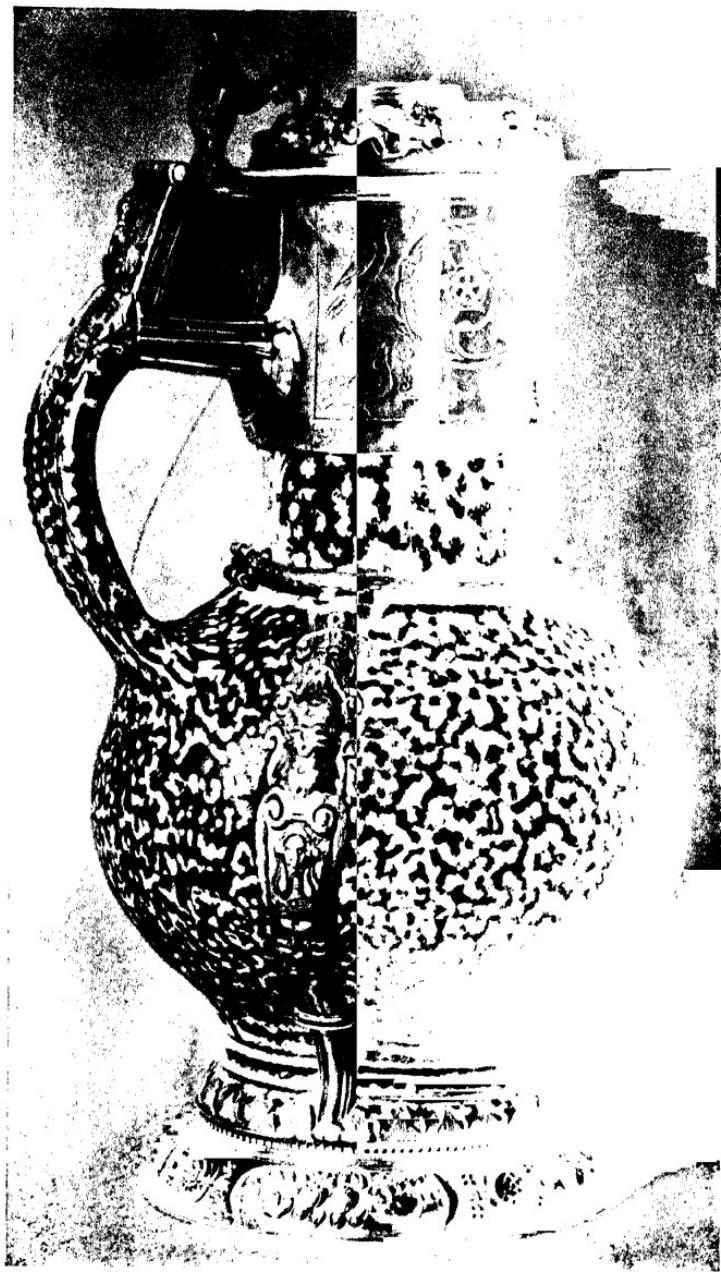
No. 10.—(1715).

No. 11.—(1743).  
(To face p. 80.)

No. 9.—(1704).

No. 12.—(1790).





NO. 13.—STONEWARE JUG (1574).

[To face p. 80.



## STONEWARE JUGS

enough ; they seem to have gone out of fashion at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for it would be difficult to find a single specimen with so late a hall-mark. As regards ornamentation they are all very much alike ; the well-known Elizabethan interlaced fillets, with running foliage, are often engraved around the neck-bands of the earlier specimens, whilst those later specimens are more often decorated with rather high repoussé work.

[An example is given of a mounted tiger-ware jug (No. 13) dated 1574. This shows Elizabethan engraving on the necking, repoussé work on the lid and foot, and cast terminal figures for the side strappings, the three methods of decoration employed at the time. The weight of the silver fittings, xiii oz. xvi dwts., is engraved underneath the foot.]

Jugs or "covered pots" of the same shape are found in silver sometimes, just as we shall see the cocoa-nut or the ostrich egg suggested shapes to the goldsmiths.

## TANKARDS

[The idea of a covered drinking vessel with a handle takes another form in the shape of the tankard. The word seems first to occur in this sense about 1575, and from that time is constantly applied to the vessels that have since been known as tankards.] One of the earliest extant specimens of what we should now call a tankard is No. 14, and is preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is of the year 1571, and is elaborately ornamented with arabesque bands

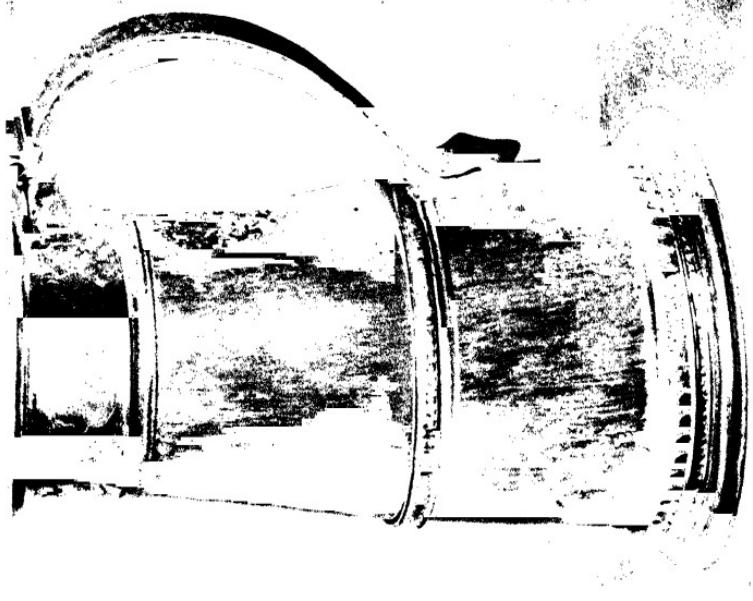
## TANKARDS

of repoussé and engraved work, and three circular medallions with masks in high relief within laurel wreaths. [These early tankards were sometimes made of horn, mounted with covers, handles and bands of decorated silver as in No. 15. The lower portion of the horn no doubt originated the form of the first silver tankards, which preserved their early proportions until the beginning of the seventeenth century.]

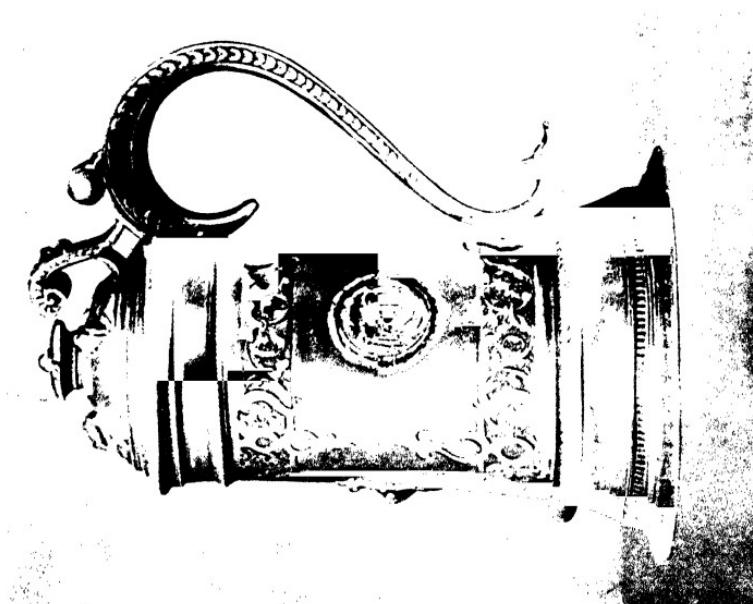
[About 1580 the character of the decoration changed and consisted entirely of ornament in repoussé, distributed all over the surface of the tankard.] This elaborate repoussé work was continued, upon the taller upright, and straight-sided examples found in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; one of these belonging to the Corporation of Bristol, dated 1634, is given in No. 16.

[At this time the dome shape to the cover was abandoned, and a flat lid shaped like a cap was introduced. A little later all ornament on tankards was discarded, and a so-called petticoat of concave form, both on tall and short varieties, replaced the convex base of the previous century. No. 17 is an example of this kind, dated 1640. Although this tall plain shape was adopted for flagons in ecclesiastical use, it is constantly found employed for secular purposes, and in such instances specimens generally bear the arms and initials of the owner.]

[During the Protectorate this petticoat was abandoned, and the base of the tankard became perfectly plain, or surrounded by a simple moulding, the drum was wide in proportion to its depth and the cover nearly flat, with but one



NO. 14.—TANKARD (1571), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE.



NO. 15.—TANKARD WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS (1571),  
PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.  
*[To face p. 82.]*



## TANKARDS

step-moulding; these plain flat-topped tankards



NO. 16.—TANKARD (1634), THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION  
OF BRISTOL.

continued to be made until about 1715, but between 1675 and 1690 a surbase decoration of

## TANKARDS

upright acanthus in repoussé, as in No. 18, or the same pattern in applied ornament called card-cutting, was introduced. At other times the entire surface was covered with a pseudo-Chinese engraving representing figures and trees in outline.]

[During the reigns of William and Anne tankards were rather slighter in the drum, but remained plain. Very occasionally a narrow fillet was added round the plain surface about two inches from the bottom.]

[Flat-topped, straight-sided tankards went out of fashion about the year 1715, when a slightly dome-shaped cover, and later a swelling drum, became the fashion. These were sometimes decorated with repoussé ornament of the period ; but it is wise for the collector to be sceptical with such specimens, the majority of them being but plain tankards, worked up in later times for the unwary purchaser.]

## STANDING CUPS AND HANAPS.

An article of hardly less importance in mediæval times than the great salt-cellar, was the standing cup in which lord, abbot, or gentleman received his wine from the butler's hand after it had been duly " essayed."

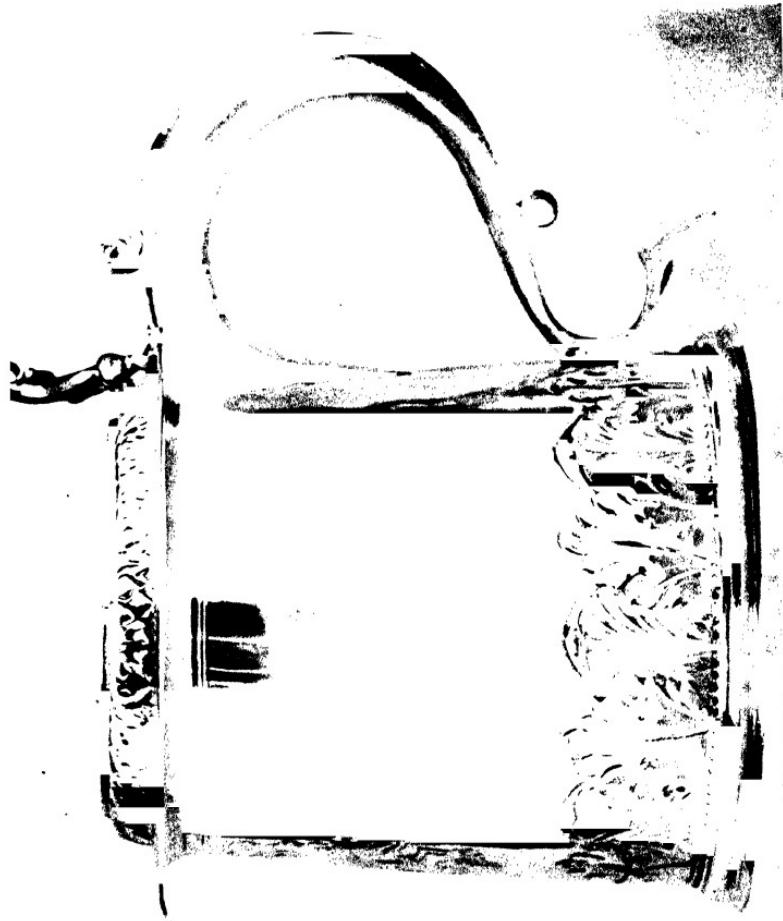
Whilst simple " treen " cups were used by the lower classes, those which graced the tables of the high-born and wealthy were always of great magnificence and of costly material. The splendour of the cup marked the consequence of him who used it, as the standing salt did the



NO. 17. - (1940). PROPERTY OF MRS. PERCY MACQUOID.

*To face 1*





No. 18.—TANKARD (1681). PROPERTY OF EDWARD DENT, ESQ. *(To face b., p. 8.)*



## STANDING CUPS

position of the lord of the feast ; and if not of gold, silver, or silver-gilt, it was formed of some then rare material, such as the egg of the ostrich, the shell of the cocoanut, or, at least, of curiously mottled wood mounted on a foot and surrounded with bands of precious metal.

The word " hanap " was applied in mediæval days to these standing cups with covers, but only, as it would seem, to cups of some size and importance.

Turning now to standing cups as we find them, precedence must be given to those made of ostrich eggs and cocoa-nuts, mounted in silver, and having feet of the same metal. These were very popular in early times, and they are classed together because they are of similar size and shape, and their mounting is of the same character. Sometimes the cup itself was formed of silver or silver-gilt, shaped as an egg or nut, and in these cases it is difficult to say which of the two it is intended to represent.

Cocoanut cups of the fifteenth century are to be seen at Oriel and New Colleges, Oxford, the latter society owning two specimens. The great City Companies possess several : the Vintners, the Armourers, and the Ironmongers each possess examples of these cups.

[The example (No. 19) is in the possession of Caius College, Cambridge, and is of about the middle of the fifteenth century ; on the flat part of the rim is pounced a very beautiful design of birds and scrolls of foliage ; round the lower part of the stem is a landscape of similar workmanship. This decoration is not visible in the illustration.]

## STANDING CUPS

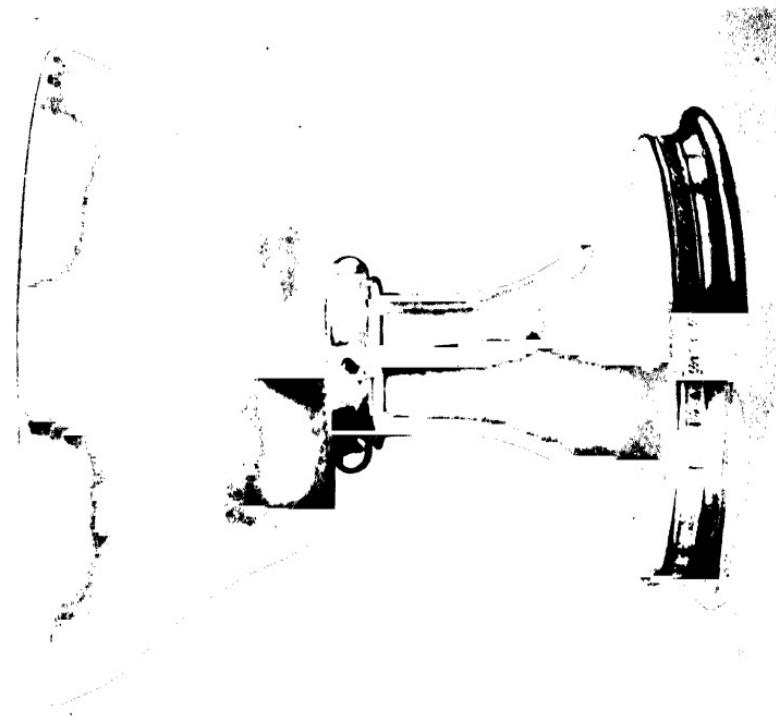
[These cocoanut cups continued to be made throughout the sixteenth century, and even during the seventeenth and eighteenth, mounted and strapped with silver ornamentation of the time. In Elizabethan times the surface of the nut was often elaborately carved with subjects or decoration in arabesque.] Ostrich-egg cups are not so common, perhaps because they were rather more easily broken. Exeter College, Oxford, possesses an egg cup of the first years of the seventeenth century, and the Earl Howe another of earlier date; the beautiful cup of this class belonging to Lord Swaythling is also well known.

Lastly, we come to standing cups made entirely of the precious metals themselves. The earliest specimen bearing a recognised English hall-mark, and therefore of an ascertained date, is no older than 1481. [This is the "Anathema" cup (No. 20), so called from the circumstance that the donor, Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, had engraved on its base the legend :

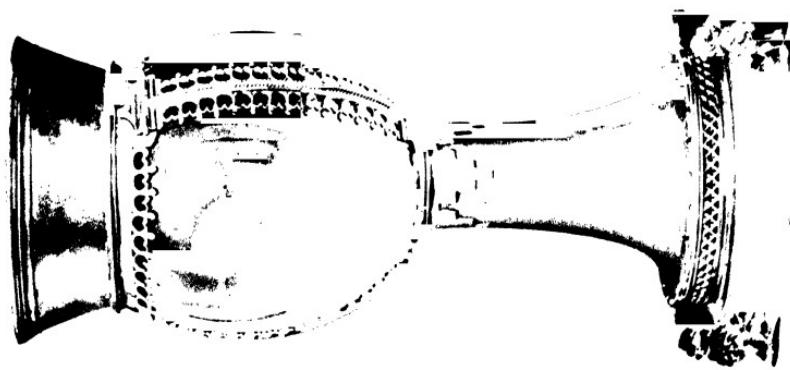
*Qui alienaverit Anathema sit.*

It is a plain expanded cup on a trumpet-shaped stem, the foot decorated with a riband scroll divided by roses, and a plain moulding; a similar moulding encircles the upper part of the stem, and above it are six hemispherical bosses. It is the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and stands  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the diameter at the lip being  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches.]

The "Leigh" cup of the Mercers' Company (No. 21) is the second earliest of the hanaps



NO. 20.—THE ANATHEMA CUP (1481), AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE,



NO. 10.—COCOA-NUT CUP (CIRCA 1470),



## STANDING CUPS

known to be hall-marked. It is of the year 1499, silver gilt, 16 inches high and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The pierced band of Gothic tracery with a cresting of Tudor flowers is repeated around the cover, and in the lozenge-shaped panels, into which the bowl of the cup is divided by the intersection of corded bands, are maidens' busts and flagons alternately. The coat-of-arms around the knop, and the lettered bands, are in enamel.

We now come to a typical specimen of Elizabethan art in the tall cup (No. 22), no less than  $21\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, which was given by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Not the less English because it reminds us of the fine Dutch and German hanaps of the same period, it is one of the finest of its class.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century another very distinctive



No. 22.—STANDING CUP (1569),  
AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE.

## STANDING CUPS

fashion prevailed, [and the cup (No. 23) belonging to Winchester College is an admirable illustration of it. The foot resembles those of earlier cups, but the stem is different, being formed as acanthus or other leaves, the upper part of it baluster-shaped and decorated with small female terminal figures in the shape of hippocampi. It forms a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster stems which are so often found in the seventeenth century.]

The bowl is as characteristic of its period as this stem, this pointed shape being general for a time ; and the covers of all these cups are surmounted by three brackets bearing a triangular spire of pierced work ending in a finial as shown in the illustration. The Carpenters', Armourers', and Vintners' Companies possess specimens of these so-called steeple cups, one of them being so late in date as 1631, but few known examples are so happy in their proportions and preservation as No. 23.

To these succeeded a much less artistic form of cup, which held its own, however, much longer, being found from about 1631 to 1694, the dates of the earliest and latest of them that have been noted. In the general run of the examples known of this pattern of cup the stems are plain balusters. The bowls of a great many of them are covered with granulated ornament, or sometimes show a matted surface, and are of the same shape, whilst a few are repoussé and chased with a band of upright acanthus foliage round the lower part, [as in No. 24, which is 24 inches in height and of the date 1680.]

Most of the City Companies, the Trinity



NO. 23.—STEEPLE-CUP (1615), AT  
WINCHESTER COLLEGE.



NO. 24.—STANDING CUP (1680), AT WINCHESTER  
COLLEGE.

[To face p. 68.]



## STANDING CUPS

House, and the Inns of Court are supplied with one or more of these favourite loving cups, which were made in great numbers for more than half a century. [But at the close of the seventeenth century the tall standing cup disappeared, and its



NO. 24A.—TWO-HANDED CUP AND COVER (1739), BY PAUL LAMERIE,  
AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON.

place was taken by the two-handled cups with covers on a short base, that are practically an evolution from the porringer.] These vase-shaped cups are of every size and degree of finish, from those of simplest workmanship up to the beautiful

## STANDING CUPS

specimen by the master hand of Paul Lamerie (No. 24A), in the possession of the Goldsmiths' Company.

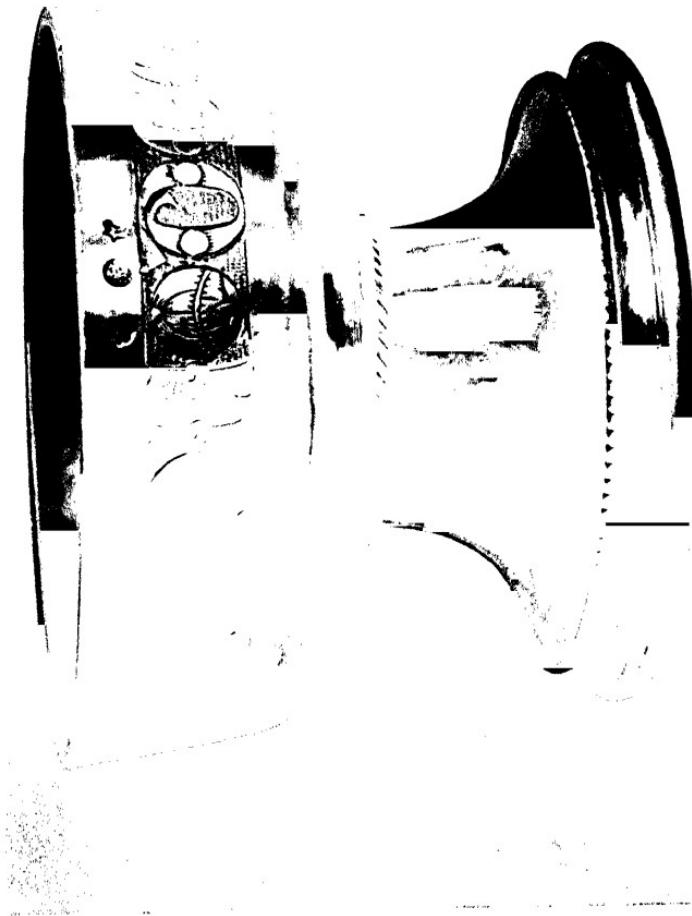


No. 25.—CUP (1795), AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, LONDON.

No. 25 represents the last phase of the standing cup, and is the property of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

[To face p. 90.

No. 26.—TAZZA-CUP (1500), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.





## SMALLER CUPS

### SMALLER CUPS

*Including Wine Cups, Beakers, Porringers,  
and Tumblers*

Side by side with the standing cups, which were often more fitted for decorating the cupboard than for use except on state occasions, and bearing the same relation to them that the trencher-salt did to the standing salt-cellar, are found a number of smaller cups and basins adapted for everyday requirements. A short chronological notice of their forms will perhaps be of more practical use to the collector than the preceding section ; for whilst standing cups are seldom for sale, and when they are, command prices that are beyond the reach of any but the very wealthy, good specimens of smaller drinking-cups are more easy of acquisition.

[The very early tazza cup (No. 26) with a hall mark of 1500 from the collection of Lord Swaythling, although hardly easy of acquisition, certainly heads the class of tazze and other small wine cups. The bowl is encircled with the inscription "Soli Deo Honor et Gloria" ; beneath this, on the sharp curve of its base, the long hammer markings are so individual in touch that they almost form a decoration. The metal is exceedingly thick, and the original gilding is in good condition.]

[About 1580 these tazze cups are found with shallow hemispherical bowls with or without an engraved decoration, the stem being of baluster form, and the foot somewhat flattened. No. 27 is a beautiful example of these. As an inscription,

## BEAKERS

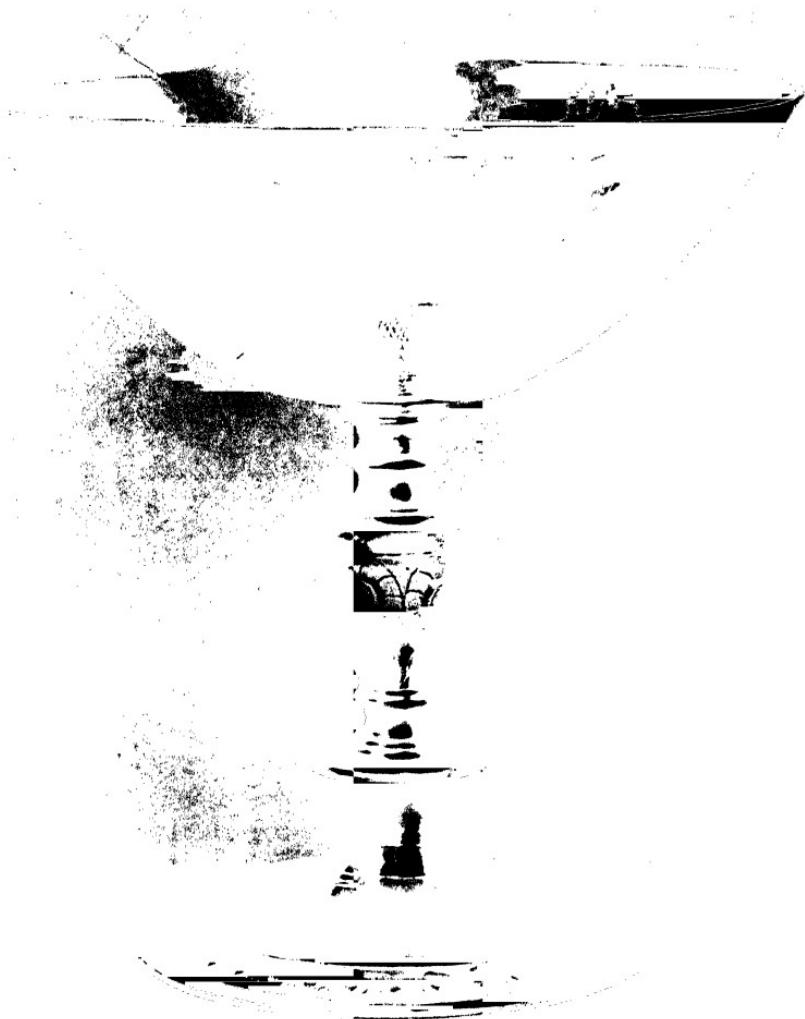
MARIA · CORBETT · RN · BAPTIZATUS · FUIT · ULTIMO · JANUARII · 1587, runs inside the rim, it might be inferred, that a cup of this description was used by the lady of the house. The beautiful line decoration distributed over the surface of the cup is typical of its period. The Hall mark, 1587, corresponds with the inscription.]

[Another variety of small wine cup is seen in No. 28, dated 1609, where the bowl is of the pointed bell shape fashionable during the first part of the seventeenth century, the decoration consisting of engraving and an almost flat repoussé, the slight character of the baluster stem being still maintained.]

[In the last development of these small wine cups the V-shaped bowl is slightly squarer at the base and the baluster-stem is less delicate than in the preceding specimens. A great many of these plain V-shaped wine cups, both large and small, were made as late as 1660, but after the Restoration their place was taken by wine glasses, which were then becoming popular and less expensive.]

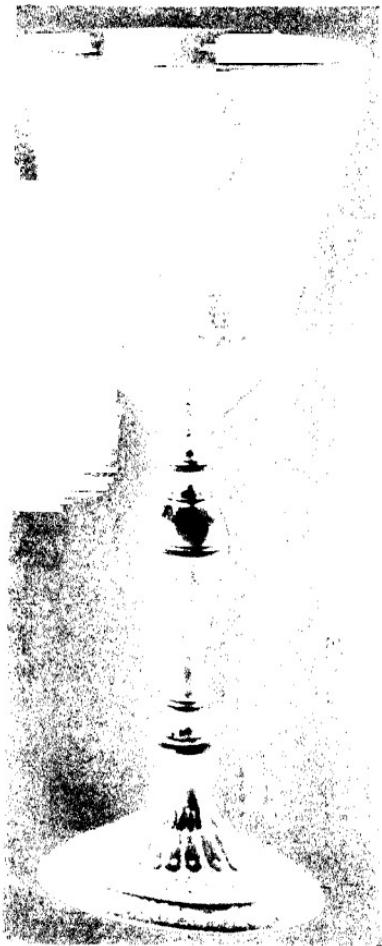
## BEAKERS

[Beakers were of early origin, the Old English word "biker" being derived from the Greek *Būkos*, and are best described as tumbler-shaped vessels, the form no doubt being suggested by the open end of a drinking-horn, cut, as in the case of the tankard, so that it could be fitted with an end of horn or metal and decorated with silver mountings. In time the horn was discarded, and the cup was made entirely of metal, a cover or "spare piece" being added. No. 29 is an early example belonging to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The date



NO. 27.—TAZZA-CUP (1587), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.  
[To face p. 92.

1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
2. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
3. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
4. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
5. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
6. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
7. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
8. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
9. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)  
10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)



No. 28.—SMALL WINE CUP (1600), PROPERTY  
OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

No. 29.—BEAKER (CIRCA 1400), AT TRINITY  
HALL, CAMBRIDGE.



[To face p. 92.]



## BEAKERS

assigned to this piece is the middle of the fourteenth century, but it is probably some fifty years later. Evolution from the horn is clearly marked in the concave sides, which are plain, except for a slightly enriched moulding repeated at the lip and base; the cover is castellated and surmounted by a finial, which originally contained a jewel; inside, on the bottom of the cup, is a device in translucent enamel representing the college arms.]

[After the middle of the sixteenth century the beaker is found taller and straighter in shape, slightly spreading at the lip and base, the upper portion engraved with arabesques of flowers within strapwork bands, and the foot composed of simple fillets above an ovolو moulding; No. 30 is one of a set of four formerly belonging to the Dutch Huguenot Church at Norwich and bearing the Norwich mark of about 1580. This specimen is the representative form of domestic beaker of that time, the shape continuing with similar decoration until about 1630, when the proportions became wider and shorter, the engraving less important, and the base a simple reeded moulding. After 1670 beakers once more became tall, but not so narrow as those of Tudor and Jacobean times, and were generally covered with a large floral design in repoussé found upon so much Charles II. plate.]

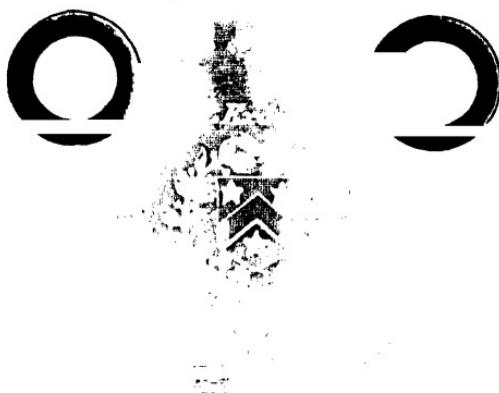
[During the reign of Charles I. small beakers were introduced about four inches in height, plain, but with an engraved band beneath the lip. This decoration was replaced in the succeeding reign by a broad band of floral repoussé work, such as No. 31, and this in turn was

## CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

discarded for the familiar spiral gadrooning found on porringers in the reigns of William III. and Anne. No. 32 is a well-preserved specimen by William Gamble, dated 1699. Small English beakers of this class are rare; for being too insignificant for decoration, they were melted down when superseded by glasses.]

## CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

[Caudle-cups and porringers are practically the same class of vessel; they were introduced early



No. 33.—CAUDLE-CUP (1657), AT CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON.

in the seventeenth century for the possets and hot drinks so much in vogue at the time. The earliest are gourd-shaped, narrowing towards the neck, to which are attached two thick ring handles.] Specimens of these caudle-cups are to be found at Oxford, where they doubtless were used in college-halls as beer mugs. Lincoln's Inn, the Mercers' and Clothworkers' Halls possess ex-



(No. 30.—BEAKER CIRCA 1580), NORWICH HALL-MARK, PROPERTY OF W. MINET, ESQ.  
[To face p. 94.





NO. 31.—BEAKER (1679).

NO. 32.—BEAKER (1699).

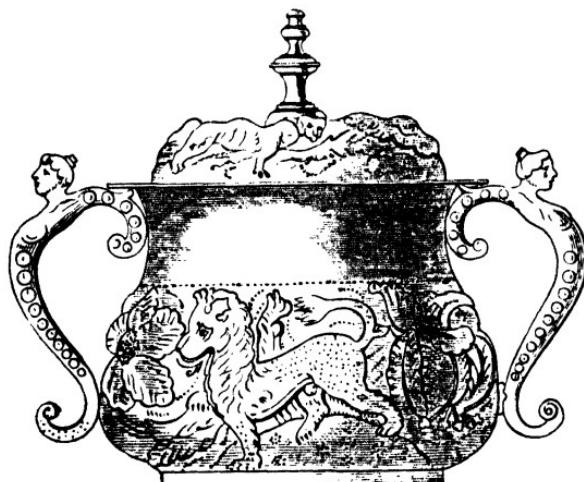
[To face p. 94]



## CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

amples of this rare form of plate, and No. 33, dated 1657, one from a set of three, belongs to the latter City Company.

[In Cromwellian times a cover and sometimes a salver was added to these vessels, which became wider in form, the lower half of the bowl being decorated in line and upright flowers in low relief, such as No. 34 ; this specimen has unfortunately



NO. 36.—CAUDLE-CUP (1670), THE PROPERTY OF EARL BATIJURST.

lost its cover. Other porringers at this period are found of octagonal form, the surface remaining plain. No. 35, twelve-sided in shape (dated 1649, the year of Charles I.'s execution), is a good example of this variety.]

[After the Restoration ornamental relief on the lower portion of the bowl became higher and the forms more realistic, the detail usually consisting of lions, unicorns, and other beasts and birds,

## CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

gambolling amidst impossible bossed-out flowers and vegetation.]

[No. 36 represents one of these without its dish or salver. The cover in some early specimens of this latter style forms a cup, fitting over the rim of the porringer with a truncated foot in place of the usual knop or finial. These porringers in high repoussé work continued until about 1670, when the sides became straight, necessitating a severer style of decoration, which took shape in a surbase of upright acanthus, repoussé, or of plain applied "card-cutting." This pattern in repoussé is shown in No. 37.]

[No. 38, dated 1676, is an example of the acanthus decoration in applied "card-cutting," with the rare addition of three scrolled feet to the cover, enabling it to be used as a stand to the porringer.] A similar specimen of 1681 sold for £562 in February 1903.

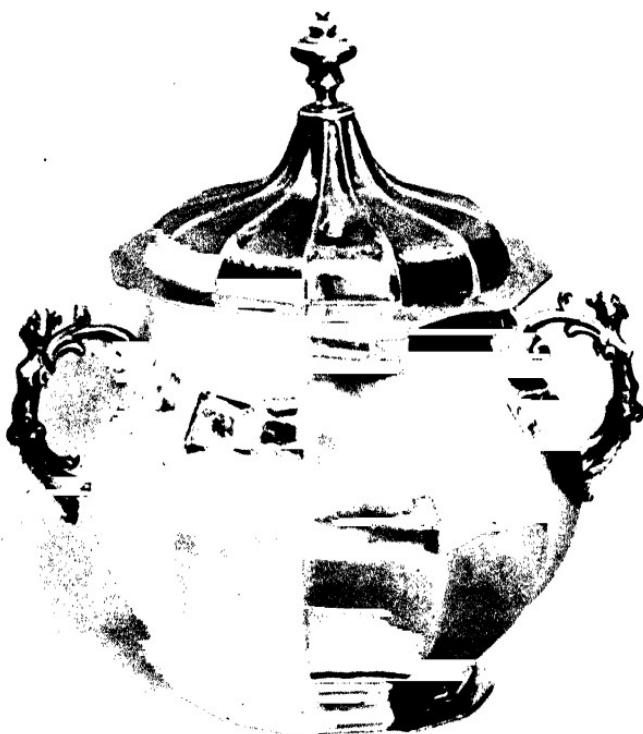
[The acanthus found on standing cups, tankards and porringers was a short-lived decoration that appeared on English plate, lasting only from 1675 to 1690.]

Another well-known but a short-lived fashion covered everything with Chinese figures and plants in engraved work. A vast quantity of plate was decorated in this way in the years 1682, 1683, and 1684, and a few pieces are found up to about 1690, but not much later.

This Chinese and acanthus decoration on porringers was discarded towards the end of William III.'s reign for the well-known fluted gadrooning of Anne, about which it is only necessary to say that, having much attracted the attention of collectors, imitations of them

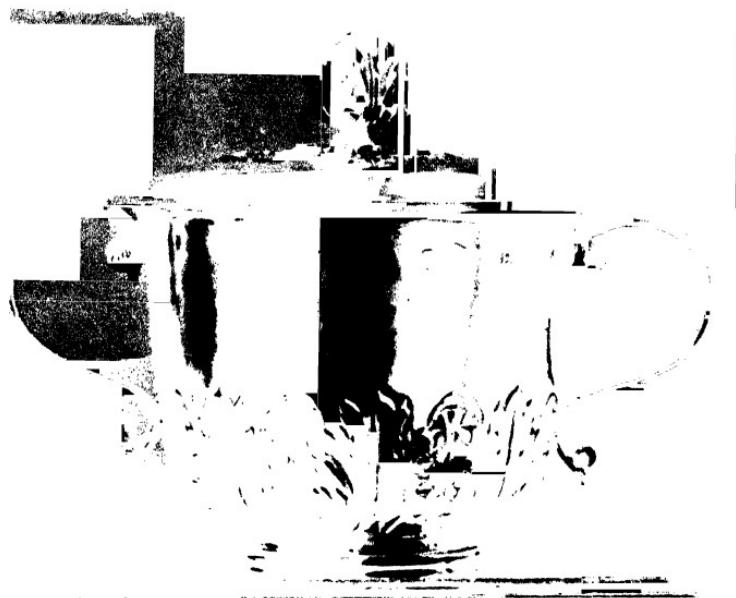


NO. 34.—PORRINGER (1657), PROPERTY OF MRS. GERVOISE.



NO. 35.—TWELVE-SIDED PORRINGER (1649), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.  
*[To face p. 96.]*



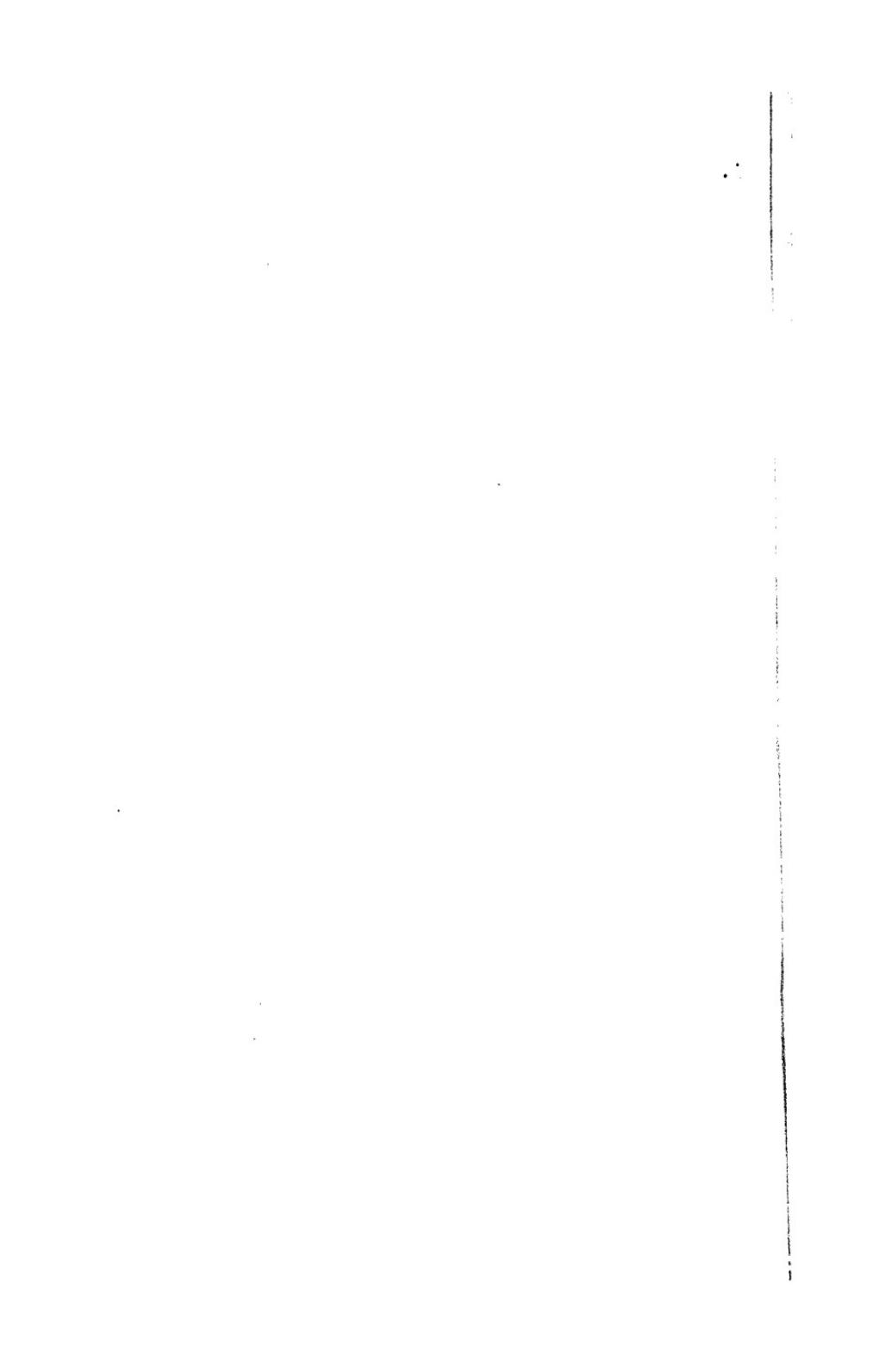


No. 37.—PORRINGER (1680).



No. 38.—PORRINGER (1676).

[To face p. 96.





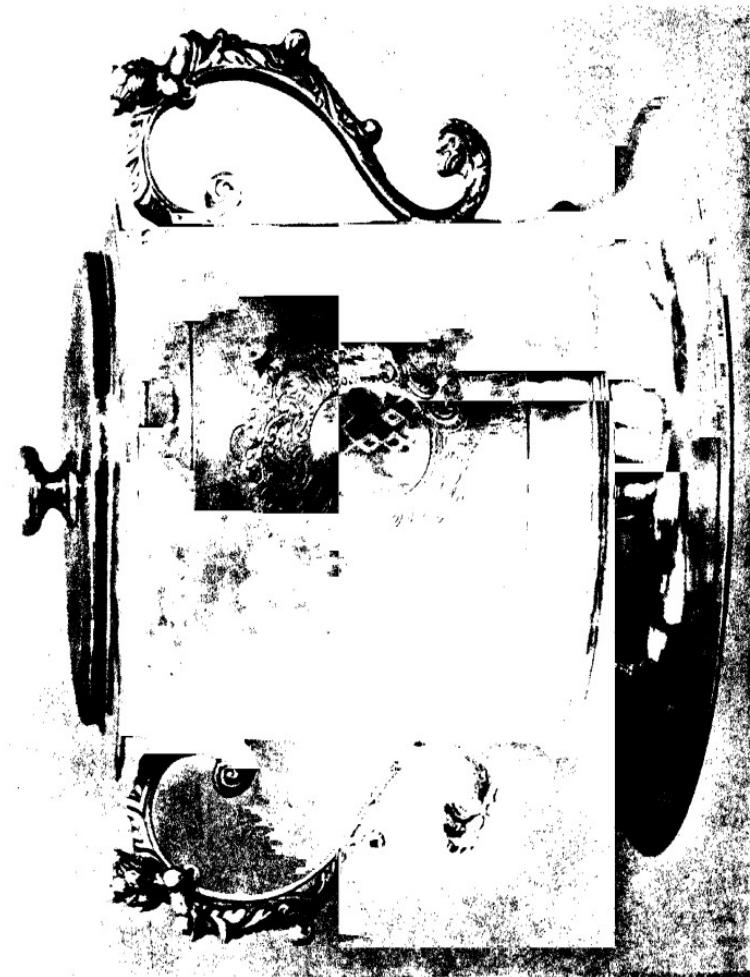
NO. 39.—SMALL PORRINGER (1697).



NO. 40.—SMALL PORRINGER, DUBLIN (1715).

[To face p. 96.]





NO. 41.—POSSET CUP (1655), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.  
[To face p. 96.



## CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

have been manufactured by the cart-load. These modern copies would very often be detected by an assay, for they are all marked as made of the Britannia standard of silver, and many of them if tested would no doubt prove to be of silver of lower quality. Their period almost exactly coincides with the first quarter of the eighteenth century ; [these were generally without covers, and at times of very small size. No. 39 and No. 40 are well-finished representatives of this class, which were used as small wine-cups. After the first quarter of the eighteenth century porringers gradually ceased to be made, and plain two-handled cups on the lines of No. 40, but with a higher foot and tankard handles, took their place.]

[It is unnecessary to state that during the time that porringers were in fashion plain examples of this form of plate were in general use.]

[Another form of porringer was a straight-sided vessel of tankard form, with two handles and a loose cover. These for want of a better name may be called posset cups, and came into use about 1640 ; they are by no means common, and their manufacture ceased about 1680. In No. 41, of Cromwellian times, the decoration of the drum consists of an engraved coat-of-arms on a matted ground, the handles being of exceptionally fine workmanship ; the base is of the petticoat form found on contemporary tankards, and the cover is very flat and plain.]

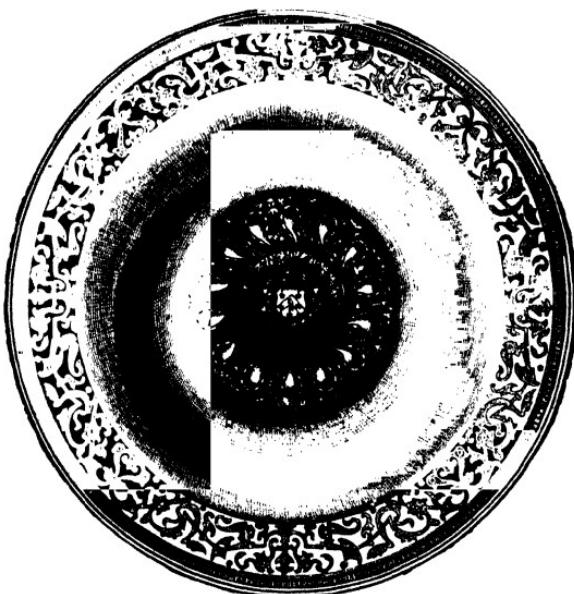
**TUMBLERS.**—These useful articles have been rather pushed out of their place in the chapter by the necessity of classing together porringers and caudle-cups ; for they are decidedly more ancient

## EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

than the later class of porringers. They are so called because they will not lie on their side, but will only rest on the bottom, tumbling or rolling from side to side like a tumbler, till they steady themselves in an upright position. They are invariably made perfectly plain.

### EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

These occur in every old will and inventory of any importance, and being articles in daily use at



NO. 42.—SALVER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

every table, must have been very common indeed, making up as they did for the want of any such utensil as the modern fork.

## EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

Ewers and basins were accordingly handed before and after every meal, and after every course, the hands being held over the basin whilst water, hot, cold, or scented, was poured over them from the ewer by the server.

Amongst the earliest specimens are the silver-gilt ewer and salver engraved with foliated arab-



NO. 43.—EWER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

esques, which were the gift of Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1570. They bear the hall-mark of 1545. Of these the engravings (Nos. 42 and 43) give a good idea, showing the arabesques which were the usual decoration of the later Henry VIII. period.

[At the commencement of Elizabeth's reign the

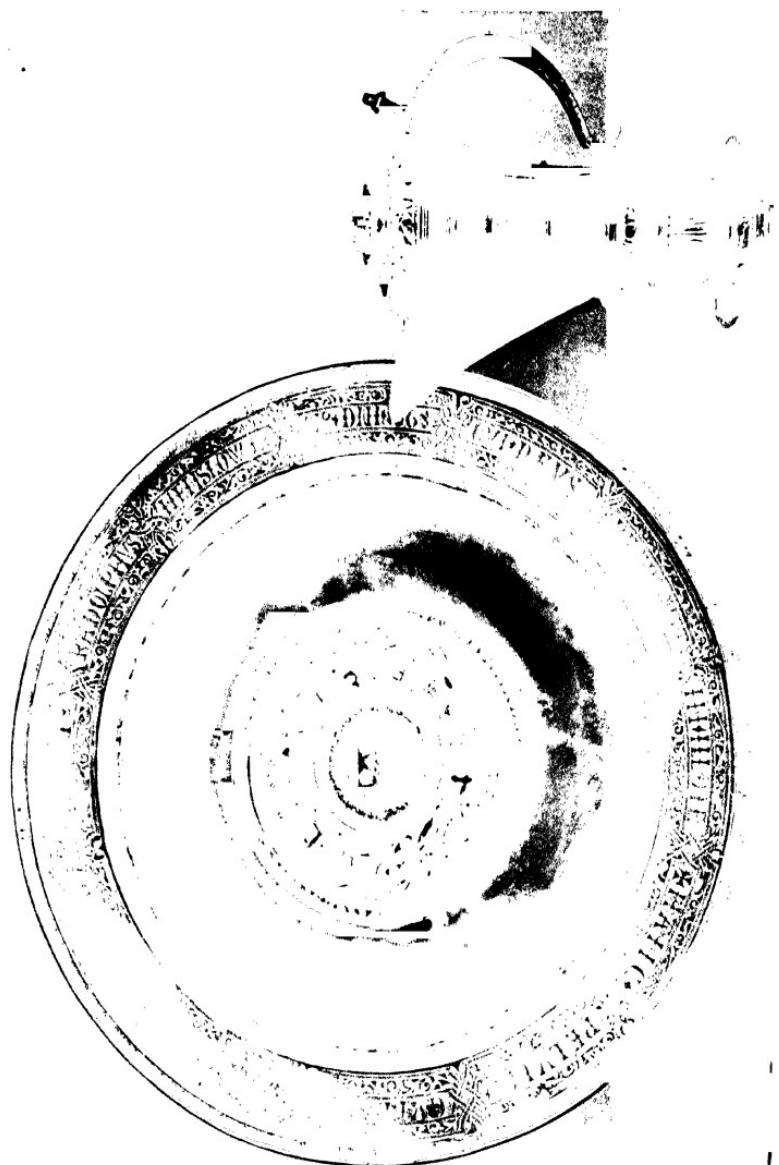
## EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

shape of the ewer changed; the body became cylindrical, mounted upon a short stem, and the bowed handle adopted at this date for tankards and jugs was introduced. No. 44, dated 1562, from the Winchester College plate, is a fine parcel-gilt example of an early Elizabethan rose-water ewer and salver. It should be noticed that all traces of Gothic design, except in the spout, have disappeared from the ewer, whilst the motive of the salver remains much the same. The border of this is engraved with panels of strapwork enclosing the inscription in Lombardic letters, "Radolphus Henslow K<sup>t</sup> A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1563 cui Deus retribuat in ill. die hanc pelvim cum gutturnio de novo fecit." The centre is composed of one boss raised on another, enclosing the Wykeham arms enamelled in their tinctures; round the lower boss runs the legend, "Maners Maket Man quothe Wyllyam Wykeham."]

[Towards the end of this reign the ewer took a distinctly vase-shaped form,] and together with the salver is ornamented with beautiful strapwork interlaced and enclosing boldly treated flowers or marine monsters.

Of this fashion is the salver of 1595, with a ewer to match of 1617, which are the oldest specimens of English silver work in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.

Such examples are found down to the end of the reign of Charles I., after which a plainer fashion prevails, the salver being quite unornamented, and the ewers somewhat rude cup-shaped jugs, with or without stems, and with a plain handle. With the accession of James II. came in the well-known helmet-shaped patterns which



No. 44.—(1562). SALVER AND EWER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

[To face p. 100.]



## EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

afterwards became very usual, and lasted till about 1720.

[After the middle of the seventeenth century a salver or waiter in some cases accompanied the porringers. These were ornamented with a broad border of repoussé ornament, or Chinese engraving, and mounted upon a trumpet stem which, grasped by the hand of the servant, preserved the balance of the object it supported and concealed his hand. During the reigns of William and Anne these were made in large quantities, plain save for a finely engraved coat of arms in the centre and a gadrooned edge: this trumpet stem should always bear a portion of the hall-mark as well as the full mark on the dish; and it may here be mentioned that all important portions of a piece of plate, that can be separated, should bear at any rate some part of the hall-mark.]

In the reign of George I., chasing is found, the edges of the salvers being both chased and shaped, the salvers themselves standing on three, or sometimes four, small feet. Some are both engraved and chased. The plainer salvers of this date have often a concave border.

The ordinary salver during the middle of the eighteenth century was circular in shape, with a waved and moulded edge called a ribbon border.

This style of ornament was succeeded by the beaded edges of the time of George III., and circular or shaped salvers were replaced by the plain oval trays, having handles at the ends, which are then found almost to the exclusion of any other patterns.

## SPOONS

### SPOONS

[No exact age can be assigned to the spoon, but the earliest examples that have come down to us are Egyptian of the XVIIIth dynasty, about 1500 B.C.; these are of wood or ivory, and sometimes of fine design.]

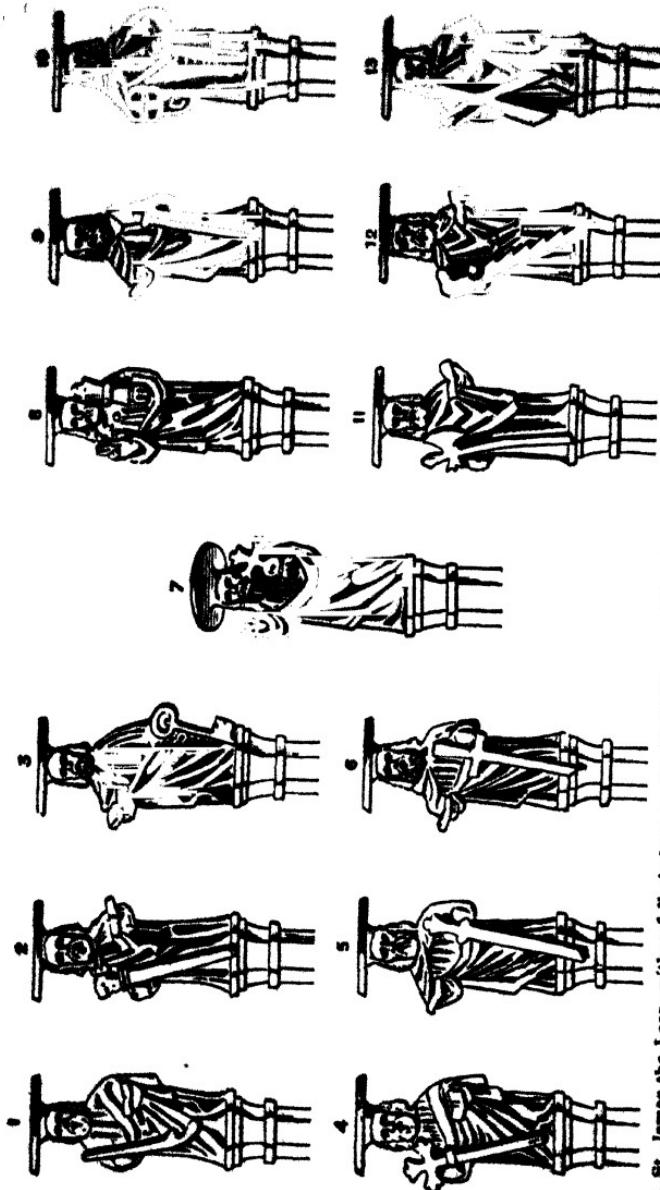
In Roman, Byzantine, and Gothic spoons, the bowl is on a much lower level than the handle; by the fifteenth century this difference of levels is less apparent, but the bowl still remains well below the handle, and continues so for many years. The handles of English spoons in Gothic times were quadrilateral, the tops terminating in some ornament—an acorn, a pine cone, a diamond-shaped knop, a lion *sejant*, human heads or whole figures such as the apostles—and finally, about 1530, in a flat-headed ornament known as the “seal top.” From about 1550 and a hundred years onward this seal-topped stem with its egg-shaped bowl was the usual form of spoon, isolated examples being found as late as 1679. The original shape of the seal was hexagonal, not unlike the capital of a Gothic column, the neckings or mouldings supporting it being of the same character. Early in Elizabeth’s reign this seal became rounder, supported by a little flattened ball divided into sections, which, towards the end of the century, was supported by a vase or baluster-like shape, decorated with acanthus in low relief. This form of heading, growing larger and coarser, continued as a fashion until after the Restoration. Spoons called “slip-topped” originated in the second half of the sixteenth

## SPOONS

century. The apostle or figure was removed in order to meet the ultra-rigorous ideas of the new Protestant religion, and the stem was cut to an oblique finish ; others were then made to match these, and so a fashion was created that was revived later by the Puritans. On these spoons the date-letter, or the owner's initials, are often marked close to the slipped end, perhaps to prevent it being shortened. Stump-topped spoons resemble these, and are still ruder in shape, the shaft being round and finishing in a blunt end.]

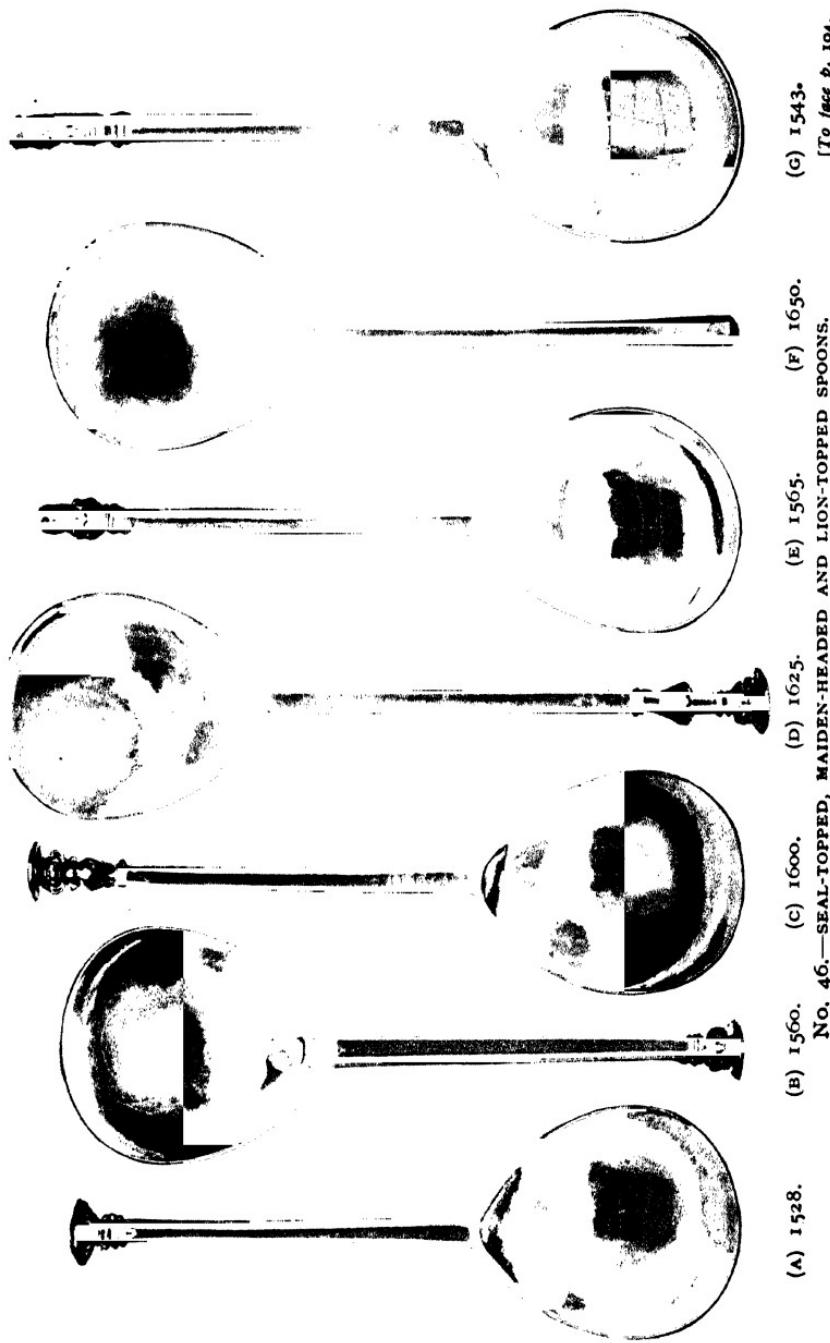
Apostle spoons are too well known to need description. These were made in sets of thirteen, and when complete with their "Master" spoon are very rare : in many instances they were made singly, and formed a favourite christening gift, the spoon bearing the child's patron saint. Of the various sets in existence there are but four generally known that are complete : one of them is in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and consists of thirteen spoons, one of which is supposed to represent St. Paul. They are of the year 1566-7, with the exception of the St. Paul spoon, which is of the year 1515-16. In the second set, presented to the Goldsmiths' Company by Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., Matthias takes the place of Judas Iscariot. These spoons are all of one year, 1626, and by the same maker. The third was sold at Christie's Sale Rooms in 1901 for £1,060. Since then the fourth set of thirteen was sold at Christie's in 1903 for £4,900.

The set of 1626, No. 45, has been selected for illustration, owing to the presence of the



1. St. James the Less, with a fuller's bat. 2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife. 3. St. Peter, with a key sometimes a fish script, and sometimes a carpenter's square. 4. St. James the Greater, with a club, or a carpenter's square. 5. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes a scallop shell. 6. St. Bartholomew, with a basket of fish. 7. The Saviour, or 'Master,' with a double cross in his hand, or a small cross in his hand, or a basket of fish. 8. St. Peter, with a long staff. 9. St. Thomas, with a spear; sometimes he bears a builder's rule. 10. St. Matthew, with an axe or halberd. 11. St. Matthias, with an axe and spear. 12. St. Simon Zebedee, with a halberd. 13. St. Andrew, with a long saw.

NO. 45.—SET OF THIRTEEN APOSTLES' SPOONS (1626).



(A) 1528.

(B) 1560.

(C) 1600.

(D) 1625.

(E) 1595.

(F) 1650.

(G) 1543.

[To face p. 104.]

No. 46.—SEAL-TOPPED, MAIDEN-HEADED AND LION-TOPPED SPOONS.



## SPOONS

rare "Master" spoon, and the fact of the whole being made by one maker at the same time.

The first mention of maidenheaded spoons occurs in a will of 1446. These are so called in a Bristol Orphan Book will of 1493, and were common during the sixteenth century. The tops were ornamented with the bust of a maiden, the stem and bowl being fashioned like all other spoons of their period.

Besides "maidenheads," "apostles," "acorns," "fir-cones," and "spear-heads," spoons are frequently found with lions *sejant* for knobs. These were made all through the sixteenth century, and [during the seventeenth up till 1660, at about which date the form of the spoon underwent a distinct change.]

[No. 46 shows a series of Tudor and Jacobean spoons ; (a), dated 1528, now the property of Mr. J. A. Holms, and the Pudsey spoon are the two earliest seal-top spoons known. The seal and its support are Gothic and hexagonal, and the V-shaped socket by which it is inserted into the stem, very clearly pronounced, as in all these spoons. The ornament forming the top was cast ; it was therefore affixed by a plain spliced joint, or else by a V-shaped socket into the handle, which was hammered with the bowl out of one piece of silver : it is wise in buying this class of spoon to look for evidence of such insertion. In b, of 1560, the support of the seal is no longer a Gothic capital, but the melon-shaped vase of the Renaissance. The shorter bowl, and the alteration in the seal, now round, are distinctly visible. c, of 1600, and d, of 1625,

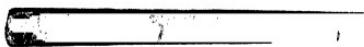
## SPOONS

show the further development of the seal top. After this the support goes on becoming more elongated and more ornate in design till the type ceases.]

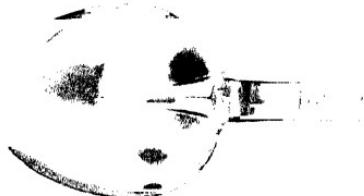
[The other examples are a maidenheaded spoon (e) of 1565, the bust clothed in a calyx of fleurs de luce, (f) a slip-top of Cromwell, and (g) a late lion sejant of Henry VIII., 1543.]

[During the Protectorate a distinct change took place in the whole form of the spoon. The handle was broader and flatter, the added finial was omitted, and the bowl became oval. With the Restoration a novelty was introduced from Holland or France, in which the handle was quite flat, broadening out at the top, and cleft into three divisions. The bowl of these spoons is level with the stem, strengthened at its juncture by a pointed prolongation termed a rat-tail. Sometimes this rat-tail was decorated with a beading, the rest of the bowl remaining plain; later specimens are found with a die-stamped or engraved pattern on the back of the bowl and front of the handle. These flat-handled spoons continued with variations into Anne's reign, the clefts at the top being gradually omitted, and the bowl becoming deeper and longer. About 1710 the top of the handle became round, and a strong rib running down its face was a characteristic feature for twenty years or more; finally the rat-tail degenerated into a sort of tongue, the bowl became more pointed, and the rib down the stem disappeared. In A, No. 47, can be seen the rudimentary idea of the flat-handled spoon that succeeded the seal-top; it is a Puritan spoon dated 1655, and bears the owner's initials at the

(A) 1655.



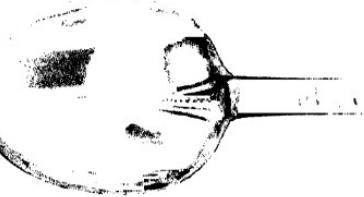
(B) 1674.



(C) 1679.



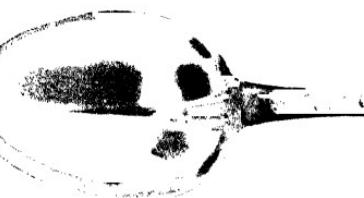
(D) 1679.



(E) 1706.



(F) 1710.



(G) 1800.



No. 47.—FLAT-HANDED SPOONS.  
[To face p. 106.]



## SPOONS

extreme top, in order to prevent even Puritans purloining a portion of the stem. The rat-tail and cleft-top is shown in *B* of 1674. The die-stamping decoration is finely executed in *C*, a well-preserved specimen with the rare Taunton mark ; whilst *D* shows the back of a spoon of 1679 with the rat-tail beaded. Until this date the top of the handle was broad and lute-shaped, but with the advent of William's reign it began to diminish, and by the end of the century the clefts had closed up, leaving a centre point with a longer and deeper bowl, and the rat-tail round in section as in *E* of 1706 ; these are termed ladle-topped spoons. At this time also the handle became round at the top and sides, and ribbed down the front ; *F* is an example of this kind dated 1710. The rat-tail commenced about 1660, and lasted rather over eighty years, when its place was taken by a simple tongue, a shell, or a scroll, the bowl becoming more and more pointed ; these continued with slight varieties until about 1800 (of which year *G* is a specimen), and are called Old English spoons.]

Teaspoons of the middle of the eighteenth century were sometimes decorated with French ornament of the time both on bowls and handles ; the latter were sometimes of fancy shape, formed of vine tendrils, flowered rose sprays, and other such devices. From about 1775 to 1785, feather and beaded edging not unfrequently adorn the handles of the plain "Old English" spoons then in use.

## FORKS

### FORKS.

These are a modern invention compared with spoons, hence no mention of forks is to be found in our fifteenth-century treatises on etiquette and manners ; whilst in early wills and inventories no forks ever occur, except now and then one or two mounted in crystal or other ornamental handles, and used for eating pears or green ginger. These had usually two prongs only.

[Whether these were English it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain—English table forks of one entire piece of silver, and made in sets, are not found until the middle of the seventeenth century.] Similar forks are said to have been first used in France by the Duke de Montausier, *circa* 1645. A set of twelve amongst the domestic plate at Cotehele was made in 1667, and it is believed that these are the oldest now in use. These have plain flat handles, like the spoons of the period.

[Although three-pronged silver forks were at first usual, contemporary but isolated examples of four-prongs are found, and at a little later date sets of two-prongs.]

[The fork followed the same evolution as the spoon. The flat handle gave way to the round, with a rib down the front. This rib in course of time disappeared, and the fourth prong, which had not been seen for over a hundred years, reappeared as a permanency. A, No. 48, dated 1681, is the earliest four-prong fork known, and has a flat, thick handle with a cleft top. B, one of a pair, of the year 1698, has two prongs of thick, strong make, with square shoulders. C is from an existing set of nine dated 1698 and

(A) 1681.



(B) 1698.



(C) 1698.  
No. 48.—FORKS.



(D) 1712.



(E) 1716.



(F) front of same.





## FORKS

1702; the handle is of more graceful form than the preceding specimens, but resembles them in the length of the prong. These forks were items in the Stowe sale, and bear the Chandos cypher. D is from an Irish set dated 1712; the prongs are long and slight, and the rib down the handle is seen for the first time. Ladle-topped forks to match the spoons were also made in the first years of the century. Great strength and solidity mark the two-pronged examples (E and F); they are from a set of a dozen dated 1716. A dozen of dessert forks to match, by the same maker, dated 1717, accompany this rare and beautiful set.]

[Of forks and their variety there is very little to say, for at the time when Art interested herself most in plate, English forks were virtually non-existent; Peeter Harracke and Paul Lamerie, although important silversmiths and makers of forks, failed to evolve anything fresh in these objects from the accepted pattern of their times, although scroll-handled examples are found by the latter maker.]

## SAUCERS

Ornamented usually with punched patterns are found several shallow trays or saucers, like the bowls of the tazze deprived of their stems and feet. These generally occur from 1630 to 1655, but there are one or two of a later period, say 1660 to 1670. Sometimes they have small flat handles formed as escallop shells, or else scroll handles of wire. Several are in use as alms-plates at village churches. These small

## SAUCERS

trays were all no doubt originally intended to hold sweetmeats or trinkets. The illustration is of one used as a paten at Bredgar in Kent (No. 49).



No. 49.—SAUCER (CIRCA 1632), USED AS AN ALMS-DISH AT BREDGAR, KENT.

Bleeding-basins of the first years of the eighteenth century, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and having a single flat pierced handle, are not uncommon. They are found of pewter as well as of silver.

## MONTEITHS

The Monteith was a punch bowl with an scalloped and removable rim. Ant. à Wood, under 1683, mentions this vessel as follows: "This yeare in the summer time came up a vessel or

## MONTEITHS

bason notched at the brim to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water to cool them. Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh' from a fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteyh,' who at that time, or a little before, wore the bottom of his cloake or coate so notched." When the



NO. 49A.—MONTEITH (1702), AT VINTNERS' HALL, LONDON.

glasses were taken out, the bowl was placed on the table, the rim was removed, and the process of punch-making commenced.

Monteiths of Charles II. were comparatively plain except on the upper portion, which was generally ornamented with a fine escalloped moulding, finishing in pendants of cherubs' heads. In early specimens there is no removable rim.

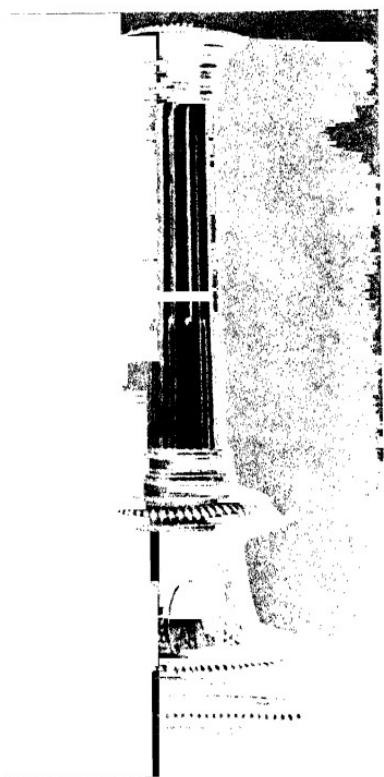
## CANDLESTICKS

Towards the end of William III.'s reign and during that of Anne, the bowls are fluted, the bases gadrooned, and the lion-headed handles are almost invariable, as in No. 49A. [These punch-bowls became straight-edged in Georgian times, often without handles, and either decorated with the designs of the period or left perfectly plain.]

## CANDLESTICKS

[No doubt the majority of early candlesticks, being subject to constant and rough usage, were made of base metal, but it is certain from records and manuscripts that candlesticks for domestic use were also made in silver from early times, though no examples exist of a date before the seventeenth century.] No. 50 represents the pattern made at this time.

[The shaft consists of clustered columns, and is a reproduction of the fourteenth-century ecclesiastical candlestick, which took its shape from the contemporary cathedral column. The section of the foot in all early seventeenth-century specimens is dished, presumably to catch the grease, and where it joins the stem is an scalloped ledge, which served as a knop to hold or carry the candlestick ; this knop lasted till about 1708. In the light and hammered examples of the end of the century the column motive is preserved, the shafts are without exception fluted, and in place of a capital, some plain mouldings support a fixed gadrooned nozzle, the spreading octagonal base being similarly decorated ; their average height is about eight inches, but No. 51, dated 1706, is nearly twelve ; this pattern was sometimes made



No. 51.—CANDLESTICK (1706).



No. 53.—CANDLESTICK (1772),  
PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON  
TIPPING.

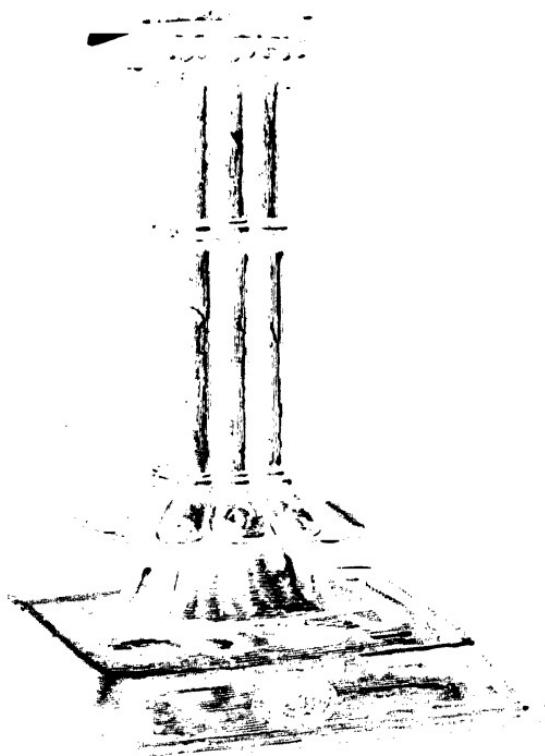
[To face p. 112.]



## CANDLESTICKS

on a still larger scale. Several pairs of these are at Fishmongers' Hall.]

[This design, after having obtained much finish and perfection, suddenly ceased to be in request,



No. 50.—CANDLESTICK (CIRCA 1670), AT PENIARTH.

and a heavier yet smaller article, more suited to the dished corners of the fashionable little card-tables of William and Anne, was introduced ; the method of manufacture was changed, and candlesticks were cast ; the columns were replaced by a

## CANDLESTICKS

baluster shaft of more slender proportions, and the elementary nozzle disappeared for about forty years. No. 52 is a late example of this innovation,

which in turn became much ornamented with the scroll-work and shells of Louis XV. taste.]



No. 52.—CANDLESTICK (1735).

forming the base is due to the influence of R. Adam, who was entirely guiding taste at this time.]

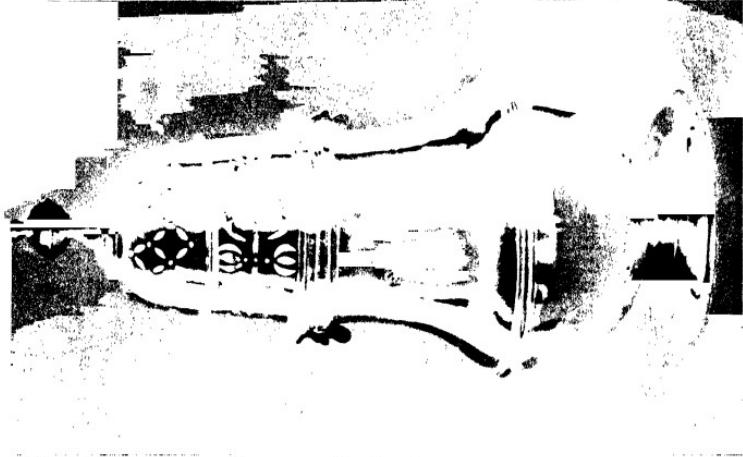
## CASTERS

[The earliest casters are seldom found before 1685 ; they were at first cylindrical and straight-sided, made in sets of three, the sugar dredger



NO. 54.—CASTER (1684),  
PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

CASTERS.



NO. 55.—CASTER (1712),  
PROPERTY OF SAME,

CASTERS.



NO. 56.—CASTER (1712),  
PROPERTY OF SAME,

[To face p. 114.]



## CASTERS

being larger than the two others, which were used for black and white pepper. The perforation of the tops was at first very simple, like the rest of the caster. No. 54 is one from a set of three dated 1684, perfectly plain save for some spiral gadrooning on the top. By the end of the century the perforation was often elaborate, representing vases of flowers in conjunction with animals and figures, and rings of gadrooning surrounded the base and cap.]

[Casters of vase-shaped form succeeded these, and generally formed part of a cruet-stand which contained two cut-glass bottles with silver caps and handles, three casters and often two egg-shaped spice graters. These range in date from 1710 to 1770. No. 55, dated 1712, is from one of these cruet sets, whilst No. 56, five years later in date, is of the octagonal shape so much favoured at the beginning of George I.'s reign. Later casters resembled in form No. 55, but often decorated with repoussé work and mounted upon a rather higher stem.]

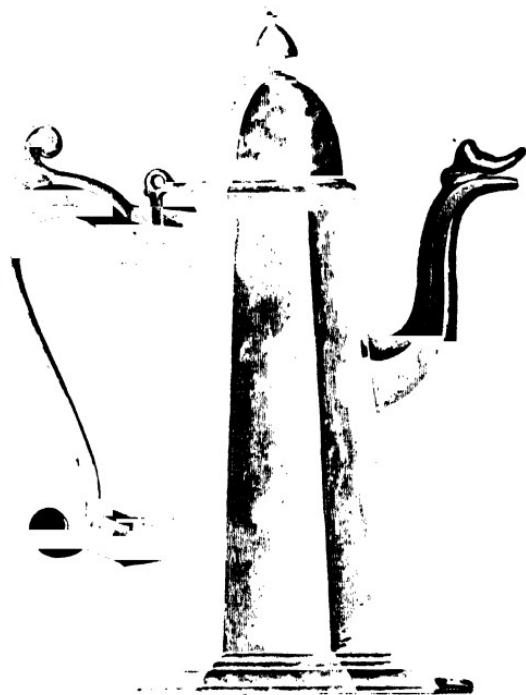
## TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, KETTLES, ETC.

The earliest teapot known in actual domestic use is of 1682. It is of hexagonal form, each side forming a panel chased with Chinese scenes, very minute in detail, and deeply cut. It must have been copied exactly from a Chinese original. A few small melon-shaped teapots are found about 1685; but a great number of tea- and coffee-pots, tea-caddies, and kettles were made in the reign of George I. and George II.,

## TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, ETC.

at first of very plain design, but afterwards more freely ornamented with chasing and repoussé work.

[No. 57, which bears the Aberdeen mark with the maker's mark George Robertson (1710), is



NO. 58.—OCTAGONAL COFFEE-POT (1715), THE PROPERTY OF  
W. J. CRIPPS, ESQ., C.B.

of melon-shape, and unusually large. Oval straight-sided teapots were introduced towards the end of the eighteenth century, engraved with festoons, knots of riband and medallions in the style of Adam; these form a pleasing





## TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, ETC.

variety to the more ornamented and bulbous shapes.]

[Coffee-pots of the reigns of Anne and George I. were of tapering form and quite plain ; the straight spout in the earliest examples is placed



NO. 59.—COFFEE-POT (1764), AT SALTER'S HALL, LONDON.

at right angles to the handle, and the lid is of high cupola shape ; occasionally the pattern was octagonal throughout. No. 58, of 1715, is a well-proportioned example of this type.]

[By the middle of the century these pots had become vase-shaped, and covered with a floral

## CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

and scrolled ornament in repoussé. No. 59 is a specimen in the somewhat ornate taste that pervaded all plate and furniture of this period. Coffee and chocolate pots, like candlesticks, assumed their most decorative proportions about 1770, when the taste for all things classical was directed by the brothers Adam and Flaxman.]

Tea caddies, two in a case, date from the reign of Anne.

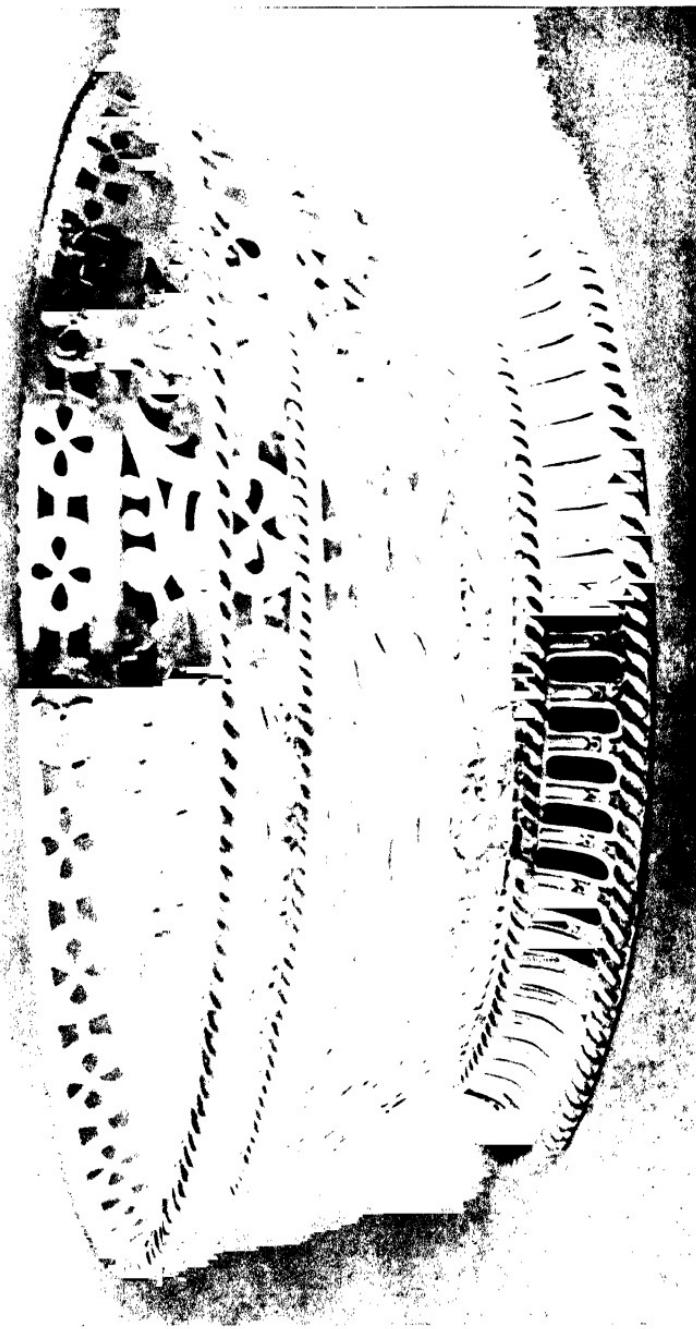
Cream jugs simply follow the fashion of larger vessels, the earliest being plain, solid, and slightly bellied, like miniature blackjack, with the same short spouts and no stem nor foot. Others are like tiny helmet ewers, whilst later ones are of rococo or of Louis XV. design, and the latest not unlike the chocolate and coffee pots of classical shape, but with a small square foot and without the lid.

## CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

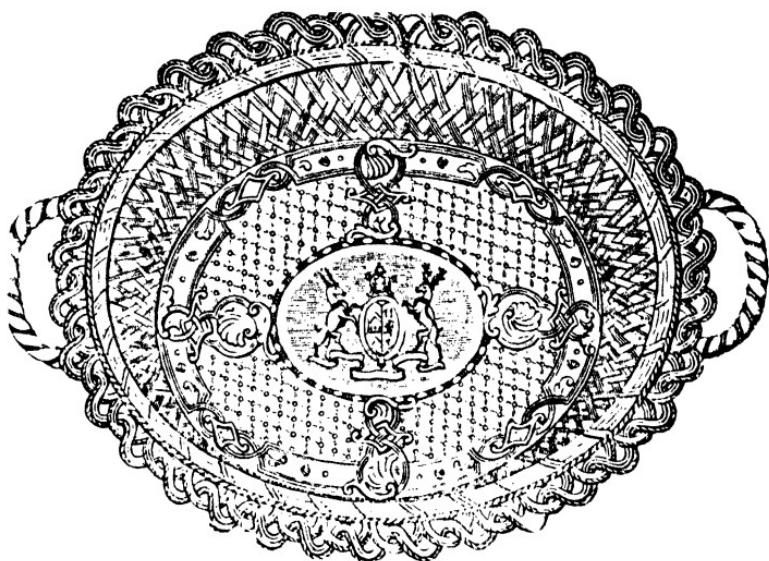
These are classed together because the former often formed the central or uppermost portion of the latter, and they are of precisely similar style of workmanship. They are objects of considerable importance in the plate-collections of the eighteenth century, and great taste and skill were expended upon their production. Most of them were made between 1730 and 1780, [but it is certain that these silver baskets for cakes or fruit were made as early as 1640, for the fine specimen No. 60 is of the reign of Charles I., being dated 1641. The form resembles a basket of the time, the edges and base being encircled by a roping in resemblance of twisted wicker-work ; the sides and foot are an open and engraved strap-work,

*To face p. 118.*

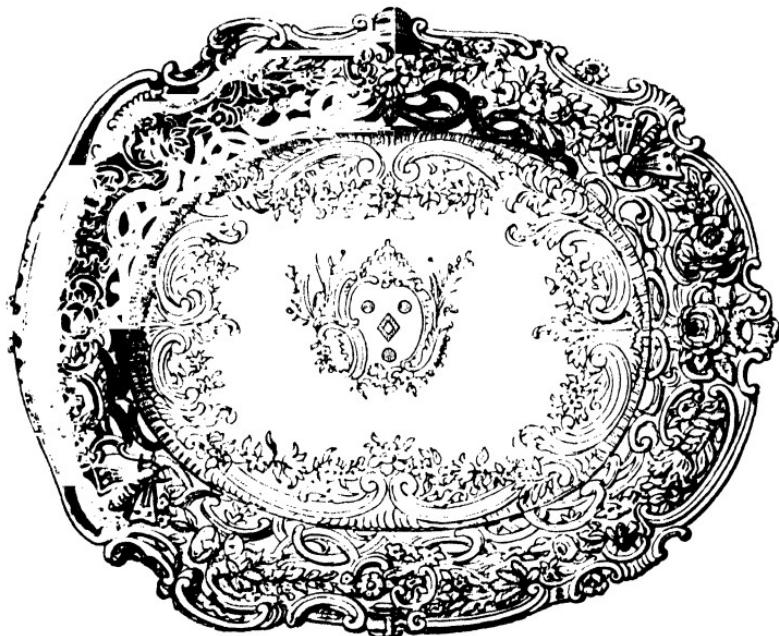
No. 60.—FRUIT BASKET (1041), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.







NO. 61.—CAKE-BASKET (1731), BY PAUL LAMERIE.



NO. 62.—CAKE-BASKET (1749), BY PAUL LAMERIE.

## CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

[centering at intervals in cherubs' heads—similar to the strap-work ceilings and perforated staircase rails of Jacobean designs.]

No. 61 is a basket of a design peculiar to Paul Lamerie; the bottom is engraved with the arms of Sir Robert Walpole. Another fine example ornamented with chasing and repoussé work is given in No. 62.

The piercing of the later baskets is sometimes rather rude; the holes being merely punched out of the sheet of silver without much additional ornament except some intervening rows of small punched bosses; No. 63 is dated 1767, and is a graceful example of this later class.

Where these pierced baskets form the crowning ornament of epergnes, or centre-pieces for table decoration, they are accompanied by a number of smaller baskets of the same design as the large one, all of which could be detached from the branched stand which supported them, and handed with the fruits or sweetmeats they were made to contain. [No. 64 is one of these epergnes dated 1773; the piercing, fluting, and repoussé work is of Adam design, but the feet are in a rather earlier taste; the waved line of the trumpet-shaped base is particularly graceful and uncommon.]

[Sauce boats were not introduced until about 1720. Until that date sauces were served in small silver saucepans; vegetables in those of larger size. No. 65 shows an early sauce boat; it is double-handled and double-spouted.]

[The well-known form of sauce boat with a single reflexed handle succeeded these, going through the century until the beautiful classical shape (No. 66) was introduced. To match these







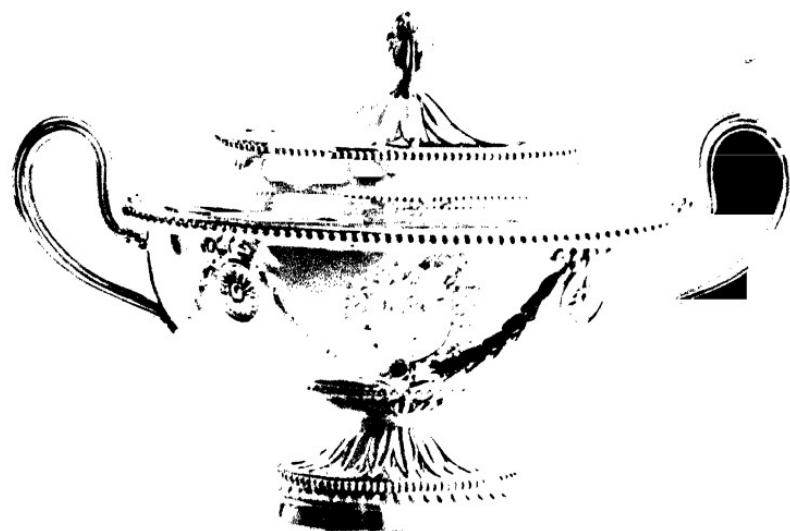
NO. 64. - EPERUSE (1773). PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[To face p. 120.]





NO. 65.—SAUCE BOAT (1729).



NO. 66.—SAUCE BOAT (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

*To face p. 12*





NO. 67.—SWEETMEAT VASE (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[To face p. 120.



## CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

elegant services, small vases in the form of cinerary urns were made as table ornaments to contain sweetmeats. No. 67, dated 1773, is in very perfect taste, and well represents such decorative objects.]

[During the three hundred and fifty years over which this handbook extends, the same strong interest in the personal possession of plate was maintained; it was therefore to no lack of patronage that the silversmith's art after the end of the sixteenth century imperceptibly but gradually declined, or that by the middle of the seventeenth the craftsman had almost ceased to be an artist; but it is probable that a great check to all artistic evolution was caused by the Civil War, and this may have produced the very distinct change that took place in silver plate after the middle of the seventeenth century, when delicacy of design and execution was somewhat neglected, and a comparatively easy and showy decoration was adopted. This florid influence, of Dutch origin, possessing a certain picturesque motive, lasted until nearly the end of the century, when it was discarded in favour of a more restrained style, that developed into a taste for perfectly simple plate consisting of plain surfaces intersected by small and well-considered mouldings. This may be considered the last period of plate, where its charm is entirely dependent upon surface, originality of form, and proportion, for the elaborately decorated styles of George II. and early George III. that followed largely relied on the technical excellence of their ornament; and the semi-classical simplicity affected towards the close of the eighteenth century was neither original,

## CONCLUSION

nor were its proportions sufficiently solid to remain without some decoration.]

## CONCLUSION

[The late Mr. W. J. Cripps, in his conclusion to "Old English Plate," has so ably summed up in the following words the artistic and historical importance of this subject, that any further additions would be superfluous.]

The history of plate-working in England has now been surveyed in as much detail as is possible within the compass of a general handbook. Many of the subjects only touched upon here would require a volume if they were dealt with exhaustively, but enough has been said about each to give the plate-collector an idea of the varying fashions of each successive art period. The antiquary would wish to expand the notices of mazers or salts into chapters; the artist, to dwell upon the history of shapes and ornament at more suitable length; the working goldsmith, on the technicalities of the art-workmanship which distinguish many of the most remarkable pieces we have considered. But all will agree that there is a singular interest in English goldsmiths' work, and it is this: that whilst it has preserved to us in comparatively imperishable materials specimens of the art-workmanship of every decade, from the Gothic period to our own, it has given us at the same time the means of dating these specimens with far greater certainty and accuracy than is the case with any other series of art-objects that have come down to our time. In this way it becomes possible to use old English silver work as a key

## CONCLUSION

for the dating of very many and very different objects, which could only be assigned in a general way to their period in art-history, but for the indirect aid that our ancient English system of hall-marking has thus incidentally supplied. In no other way can the gradual melting of Gothic into Renaissance style be so delicately measured, or the sequence of the art-epochs which we are in the habit of calling by the names of the French monarchs of the eighteenth century. The accuracy with which both French and English silver work can be dated enables us to trace the style known generally as "style de Louis XV." through three separate developments, in a way that would otherwise be almost impossible ; and the same may be said in a greater or less degree of almost every other well-known period from early days to the end of the eighteenth century. This is the point at which it has seemed convenient to break off the various notices which make up the foregoing sketch. The art of the goldsmith in the early days of the nineteenth century made less than no progress. Like other seasons of rest, this interval has in our times been followed by a revival which promises much, and especially in our own country ; but it need hardly be said that a consideration of contemporary work, however interesting in itself, would be inconsistent with the design of a handbook on "Old English Plate."

## TROY WEIGHTS.

24 grains = 1 dwt. (pennyweight).  
 480 „ = 20 dwts. = 1 oz. (ounce).  
 5760 „ = 240 „ = 12 „ = 1 lb. (pound).

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

437½ grains = 1 oz.  
 7000 „ = 16 „ = 1 lb.

The grain is the same in both cases.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

<i>Avoirdupois.</i>	<i>Troy.</i>
½ oz. =	4 dwts. 13½ gr.
1 „ =	9 „ 2¾ „
2 „ =	18 „ 5½ „
2 „ = 1 oz. 16 „	11 „
3 „ = 2 „ 14 „	16½ „
4 „ = 3 „ 12 „	22 „
5 „ = 4 „ 11 „	32 „
6 „ = 5 „ 9 „	9 „
7 „ = 6 „ 7 „	14½ „
8 „ = 7 „ 5 „	20 „
9 „ = 8 „ 4 „	1½ „
10 „ = 9 „ 2 „	7 „
11 „ = 10 „ 0 „	12½ „
12 „ = 10 „ 18 „	18 „
13 „ = 11 „ 16 „	23½ „
14 „ = 12 „ 15 „	5 „
15 „ = 13 „ 13 „	10½ „
16 „ = 14 „ 11 „	16 „

192 oz. (12 lb.) Avoirdupois = 175 oz. Troy,  
being 84,000 gr. each.

## APPENDIX A.

---

### CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART I., OF THE ARTICLES OF PLATE WHICH HAVE SERVED AS AUTHORITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TABLES OF DATE- LETTERS USED AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON, AND FOR THE MAKERS' MARKS.

*To be used with Part II. following it, as a single List.*

IN the following list, the years must be understood to begin in the month of May of the year given as the date, and to end in the same month of the year following :—

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1479		Dimidiated fleur-de-lys.	.
1481	.	.	.
1491		.	.
1493		.	.
1496		A pod with peas in it (?)	.
1498	.	.	.
1499		.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1500	.	.	.
1504		A barrel or ton	.
1506		.	.
1507		.	.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1479		Dimidiated fleur-de-lys.	.
1481	.	.	.
1491		.	.
1493		.	.
1496		A pod with peas in it (?)	.
1498	.	.	.
1499		.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1500	.	.	.
1504		A barrel or ton	.
1506		.	.
1507		.	.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1507		A maidenhead, no shield.	
Do.		Do.	
Do.		A fish as in 1491.	
1508		No shield.	
1509		Two links of chain.	
1510		No shield.	
1511			
1512		A barrel or ton as in 1504.	
1514		Man with staff.	
1515			
Do.			
1516		As in 1515.	
Do.			
1517		Some small animal.	
1518			
Do.		Two links as in 1509.	
Do.			
Do.			
1519			
Do.			
1520		Crescent and star as in 1516.	
1521			
Do.		Two links as in 1509.	
Do.		Do.	
Do.			
1522			
1523			
1525			
1525			
Do.			
1527		A saint's head.	
Do.			
1528			
Do.			
1529		As in 1528.	
Do.		Fringed S as in 1519.	
1530			
1531		Orb and cross between I Casin 1528.	
1532		No shield.	
Do.			
1533			
Do.			
1534		John Harryson was of the "Broad Arrow" in 1569.	
1535			
1536			
1537		As in 1533.	
		Fringed S as in 1519.	
1539			
1543			
1545		Maidenhead.	
1546			
1548		Covered cup.	
Do.		See 1557.	

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1549		AC linked letters . .	
Do.		BN linked letters, probably for Nichs. Bartlemewe.	
1550		Leg in armour. One Beereblocke was of the "Legge" in 1569.	
1551		. . . . .	
Do.		A dexter hand open under a crown.	
Do.		AK linked letters . .	
1552		Robert Danbe . .	
Do. 1553	.	RD linked as in 1552	
1554		TL monogram . .	
Do. 1555	.	. . . . .	
Do.		A bird . . . .	
1556		. . . . .	
1557		See 1548 . .	
Do.		. . . . .	
1558	.	. . . . .	
1559		Mark very indistinct	
1560		Probably bird's claw.	
Do.		. . . . .	
1561	.	Sun in splendour, with W in centre, on plain shield.	
Do.		A covered cup as in 1548.	
1562			Maltese cross, no shield . . .
Do.			Stag's head, as in 1551
Do.		NS interlaced, prob- ably Nichs. Sutton	
Do.		. . . . .	
Do.		No shield . . .	
Do.		A cricket or grass- hopper below.	
Do.		. . . . .	
Do.	.	RD in monogram as in 1552.	
1563		. . . . .	
Do. 1564	.	Fleur-de-lys as in 1562.	
Do.	.	. . . . .	
Do.		A hand grasping a cross-croset fitch	
1565		As in 1563 . .	
Do.		As in 1557 . .	
Do.		. . . . .	
Do.		. . . . .	
Do.		An animal's head .	
1566	.		
Do.	.	Bird's claw, as in 1560	
Do.		. . . . .	
1567	.	Crescent and three stars as in 1560.	
Do.		. . . . .	

## DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1567		A hooded falcon. Thos. Bampton was of "The Falcon" at this period.
Do.		Hand with hammer, shaped shield.
Do.	.	RD in monogram, as in 1553.
Do.		.
1568		A bunch of grapes.
Do.	.	.
Do.		.
1569	.	A falcon, as in 1567.
Do.		.
Do.	.	A bull's head erased on shaped stamp.
Do.	.	A bunch of grapes, as in 1568.
Do.		.
Do.		As in 1566.
Do.		Interlaced, as in 1562.
1570		Linked letters, as in 1551.
Do.	.	Stag's head, as in 1551.
Do.		HS interlaced, proba- bly Henry Sutton.
Do.		Do.
Do.		SE interlaced.
Do.		As in 1566.
Do.		.
Do.		As in 1563.
1571	.	A dove on shaped shield.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1567.

## DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1571		.
Do.		Pair of bellows.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1568.
Do.		.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1553.
1572		.
Do.		An eagle displayed in circular escutcheon.
Do.	.	.
1573	.	.
Do.		As in 1568.
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1575.
Do.		As in 1567.
1574		A halberd between the letters.
Do.		As in 1565.
1575		.
Do.		Grasshopper below, as in 1562.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1551, but larger.
Do.	.	Crescents and star, as in 1570.
1576	.	Three trefoils.
Do.		As in 1575.
Do.		.
Do.		? what.
Do.		Sun in splendour.
Do.		As in 1571.
Do.		Compasses with points downwards, a mullet between them.
Do.		.
1577	.	.
Do.		.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1578		PG, as shown . .
Do.		A windmill. Robt. Wright was of the "Wyndmyle" in 1569.
Do.	<b>IC</b>	Animal's head between, see 1565.
Do.	.	. . .
Do.		An scallop . .
1579	.	. . .
1580		. . .
1581	.	Three trefoils slipped in trefoil shield.
Do.		No shield . .
Do.		Double - seeded rose in pentagon.
Do.		. . .
1583	.	. . .
Do.		A flag with stam bendwise.
1584	.	. . .
Do.		. . .
1585	Do.	. . .
Do.		. . .
Do.	Do.	This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1590, 1596, 1602, 1603, 1609, 1611, 1612.
Do.	.	Three leaves with 3 pellets as in 1576.
1586		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1596, 1599, 1600, 1601.
Do.		. . .
Do.		A newt on a ton (rebus for NEWTON).
Do.		. . .

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1588		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1589		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1590		. . . . .
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.	.	IS interlaced, as in 1588.
1591		. . . . .
1592		An anchor. This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.		As in 1581 . .
Do.		A rose below . .
Do.		. . . . .
1593		As in 1586 . .
1594		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1595		Small rose or a mullet below.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
1596		. . . . .
Do.	.	Newt on ton, as in 1586.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1591.
1597		A bear passant below
Do.		Double-headed eagle displayed.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1598		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
1599		A squirrel	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		No shield	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
1600		Interlaced	.
Do.	.	W within crescent, as in 1585.	.
Do.		.	.
1601	.	Hart lodged as in 1598.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.	.	A squirrel, as in 1599	.
Do.		Linked letters, as in 1591.	.
1602	.	See 1585	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		Animal's head erased	.
Do.		Harp betw. initials, probably L M, shaped shield.	.
1603		.	.
1604		Linked letters, as in 1602.	.
1604		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1606, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1620.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.		Animal's head, as in 1602.	.
1605		Bear passant below, as in 1597.	.
Do.		Monogram, as in 1602	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		As in 1585	.
Do.	Do.	Do.	.
1606		.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.
1607		Negro's head below	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1609, 1611, 1612.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.
Do.	Do.	T rising from middle of W.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		SF interlaced	.
Do.		.	.
1608		W within C, as in 1607.	.
Do.		.	.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE	MAKERS MARK.
1608		1613	Do. . . .
Do.		Do.	<b>WR</b> As in 1608 . .
Do.		Do.	
Do.	A casque; found on a similar spoon of 1610.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.		1614	<b>IV</b> As in 1607 . .
Do.	. . . .	Do.	
Do.		Do.	
Do.	As in 1604 . .	Do.	Do. . . .
1609		Do.	
Do.	. . . .	1615	<b>WC</b> . . . .
Do.	A cross within a crescent, as in 1607. Mr. Terry . .	Do.	This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1617, 1621.
Do.		Do.	
Do.	Do. . . .	Do.	
Do.	. . . .	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.		Do.	
1610	<b>G</b> As in 1605 . .	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	<b>TF</b> Monogram as in 1609	Do.	
Do.		1616	
Do.	<b>SO</b> As in 1608 . .	Do.	<b>IV</b> As in 1607 . .
Do.		Do.	Do. . . .
1611	<b>TF</b> Monogram as in 1609	Do.	
Do.		Do.	
1612	Do. . . .	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	<b>TF</b> Monogram as in 1609	1617	Do. . . .
Do.	<b>IV</b> As in 1607 . .	Do.	
Do.	<b>CB</b> Monogram as in 1606	Do.	A bell below . .
1613	<b>IV</b> As in 1607 . .	Do.	
Do.		Do.	<b>SF</b> Interlaced as in 1607
Do.	. . . .	Do.	<b>TF</b> Monogram, as in 1609
Do.		Do.	
Do.	. . . .	Do.	<b>IV</b> As in 1607 . .
Do.		Do.	
	. . . .		A dart between . .

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1618 Do.	<b>WR</b> <b>RC</b>	As in 1608 . . . In plain shield	1626 Do. Do.	 <b>HS</b>	As in 1615 . . .
1619 Do.		• • •	Do. Do.	 <b>PY</b>	Linked letters PH .
Do.		A heart below . . .	Do.	 <b>TY</b>	Probably Benjamin Yates.
Do.	<b>CB</b>	Monogram, as in 1606.	1627 Do.	 <b>CB</b>	Monogram, as in 1606.
Do.	• .	A bird alighting with wings erect, shaped shield.	Do.	 <b>TF</b>	Monogram, as in 1609.
Do.	<b>CM</b>	As in 1615 . . .	Do.	 <b>TI</b>	• • •
Do.	• .	• • •	Do.	 <b>IS</b>	As in 1617 . . .
Do.	<b>TF</b>	Monogram, as in 1609	Do.	 <b>RI</b>	• • •
1620 Do.	Do.	Do. . . .	1628 Do.	 <b>RS</b>	Do. As in 1619 . . .
Do.	• .	See 1604 . . .	Do.	 <b>TF</b>	Monogram, as in 1609.
1621 Do.	<b>IF</b>	See 1615 . . . As in 1617 . . .	Do.	 <b>FW</b>	Linked letters, as in 1611.
1622 Do.		• • • .	Do.	 <b>HS</b>	As in 1615 . . .
1623 Do.	• .	A trefoil slipped, on shaped shield.	Do.	 <b>BP</b>	• • • .
Do.	<b>HS</b>	Blazing star below, as in 1615.	1629 Do.	 <b>RA</b>	A cinquefoil below .
Do.	<b>WC</b>	As in 1617 . . .	Do.	 <b>RC</b>	As in 1624 . . .
1624 Do.		• • • .	Do.	 <b>WS</b>	Walter Shute.
Do.	<b>DV</b>	Crowned, shaped shield.	Do.	 <b>HC</b>	A column or tree between the letters.
Do.		• . . .	Do.	 <b>HS</b>	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	<b>TF</b>	Monogram, as in 1609	Do.	 <b>RS</b>	As in 1619 . . .
Do.		• • • .	Do.	 <b>RC</b>	As in 1624, but heart dotted.
Do.		• • • .	1630 Do.	 <b>DG</b>	Anchor between .
1625 Do.	<b>HT</b>	Monogram, as in 1622	Do.	 <b>PB</b>	As in 1624 . . .
			Do.	 <b>DW</b>	• • • .

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1630	RS	Heart below, as in 1619. W. Maunday . .	1636	SW	. . . .
Do.	WM		1637	RB	A mullet below, shaped shield. Mullet above escutcheon as in 1631.
1631	CB	. . .	Do.	RS	. . . .
Do.	WM	One above another, as in 1630.	Do.	PB	. . . .
Do.	BS	Mullet above escutcheon between pellets.	Do.	RM	As in 1634 . .
1632	BS	. . .	Do.	G.D	Probably George Day
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606	Do.	CC	As in 1629 . .
1633	WS	Another mark of Walter Shute.	1638	BF	See 1635 . .
Do.	IG	. . .	Do.	RB	. . . .
Do.	RC	C within D, as in 1604	Do.	F	Monogram, CF
Do.	WC	. . .	Do.	OM	. . . .
Do.	RS	. . .	Do.	I.B	A buckle beneath, probably for name BUCKLE.
Do.	WS	Walter Shute, as in 1629.	Do.	W	. . . .
1634	. .	. . .	1639	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.	RM	. . .	Do.	RM	As in 1634 . .
Do.	RH	. . .	Do.	M	T. Maunday . .
1635	BS	An escutcheon shell	Do.	IM	A pig passant below.
Do.	CO	Probably Cardinal Orme.	Do.	TH	. . . .
Do.	BF	Probably Benjamin Francis.	Do.	RC	. . . .
Do.	W	Owl standing upon small animal.	1640	WS	. . . .
Do.	F	. . .	Do.	Do.	Do. . . .
1636	Do.	. . .			
Do.	F	. . .			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1640		Pig below as in 1639	
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
1641		Linked letters CT	
Do.		.	.
1642		As in 1640	.
1643		John Wardlaw (see p. 142).	
1645		.	.
1646		Probably Ant. Fickettes.	
Do.		Probably Nichs. Wollaston.	
Do.		Probably Richard Vaghan.	
Do.		SA linked letters, probably Abr. Smith.	
1648		IH linked letters	.
Do.		.	.
1650		Probably Henry Greenway.	
Do.		.	.
1651		.	.
Do.		As in 1650	.
Do.		.	.
1652		.	.
1652		.	.
1653		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		As in 1648	.
Do.		Hound sejant	.
1654		Probably Stephen Venables.	
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1655		Probably Field Whorwood.	
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		An oval object below	
Do.		.	.
Do.		Probably Daniel Ruity.	
1656		.	.
Do.		As in 1655	.
Do.		Bird with olive branch below.	
1657		As in 1640	.
Do.		Do.	.
Do.		As in 1656	.
Do.		.	.
1658		.	.
Do.		.	.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1658		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
1659	<b>HN</b>	Bird with olive branch in beak below, as in 1656.	
Do.		.	
1660	<b>SV</b>	As in 1654	.
Do.		.	
Do.	.	Animal sejant, as in 1653.	
Do.	.	Do.	.
Do.		.	
Do.		.	
Do.	<b>NW</b>	As in 1646	.
Do.		Probably Richard Neale.	
Do.	<b>DR</b>	As in 1655	.
Do.	<b>SV</b>	As in 1654	.
1661	Do.	Do.	.
Do.	<b>PB</b>	As in 1658	.
Do.		.	
Do.		.	
Do.	.	Animal sejant, as in 1653.	
Do.	<b>HN</b>	As in 1656	.
Do.		.	
Do.		.	
Do.		Probably Christopher Shaw.	
Do.	<b>ET</b>	As in 1653	.
1662		.	.
Do.	<b>IW</b>	As in 1655	.
Do.	Do.	Do.	.
1662	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1663	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1664	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1665	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
1666	.	.	.
1667	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.
Do.	.	.	.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1667	TH	Anchor between, as in 1665.	
1668	TC	.	
Do.	RD	.	
Do.	WM	Crowned, mullet below, shaped shield	
Do.	IN	As in 1662	
Do.	I G	.	
1669	IC	As in 1668	
Do.	TA	.	
Do.	FB	See 1670	
Do.	TM	.	
Do.	WH	Cherub's face below.	
Do.	TH	Anchor between, as in 1665.	
Do.	RL	.	
Do.	WW	.	
1670	PP	.	
Do.	WH	.	
Do.	TM	As in 1669	
Do.	TK	.	
Do.	IE	See 1669	
Do.	Do.	.	
Do.	RL	As in 1669	
Do.	RH	.	
1671	Do.	.	
Do.	Do.	.	
Do.	Do.	.	
1672	EG	.	
Do.	ID	.	
Do.	WW	As in 1669	.
Do.	OS	.	
1673	S	Crowned, as in 1664.	
Do.	LC		
Do.	M	.	
Do.	WH	See 1686	.
Do.	MM	.	
1674	HE	.	
Do.	BP	.	
Do.	W W	BG in cypher, stan above.	
Do.	IN	As in 1662	.
Do.	AK	.	
Do.	DR	.	
Do.	IC	As in 1668	.
Do.	IB	As in 1669	.
Do.	IA	.	
Do.	GG	.	
1675	TL	.	
Do.	OS	.	
Do.	\$	.	
Do.	CM	.	
1676	Do.	.	

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1676		.	.
Do.	<b>AM</b>	Monogram, as in 1672	.
Do.		.	.
Do.	<b>OS</b>	As in 1675	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		Thos. Ash	.
1677		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		Found 1677-88 on Kent church plate.	.
Do.	<b>IS</b>	Monogram, as in 1675.	.
Do.	<b>RM</b>	Monogram, as in 1676.	.
Do.		JG Monogram, reversed	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
1678	<b>IS</b>	Monogram, as in 1675	.
Do.		.	.
1679		Probably Benj. Pyne	.
Do.	<b>I.R.</b>	As in 1677	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
Do.		.	.
1680		Probably Ralph Lecke.	.
1680			<b>FS</b>
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			.
Do.			<b>IS</b>
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
1681			<b>RL</b>
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			
1682			A water-bird; found 1678—93.
Do.			
Do.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1682		1685	
Do.		Do.	
Do.		Do.	
1683		Cypher with star above, as in 1673.	Do.
Do.		As in 1676	
Do.		.	Do.
Do.		As in 1677	
Do.		(EV Damaged letters)	
Do.		.	Do.
Do.		.	Do.
Do.		In heart, mullet below.	1686 
Do.		.	Do.
Do.		WF linked letters	
1684		Found 1677—93	Do.
Do.		.	
Do.		.	Do.
Do.		.	
Do.		.	Do.
Do.		Benj. Pyne; see 1723	
Do.		SH linked letters	1687 
1685		.	Do.
Do.	Do.	.	1688 
		.	Do.
		.	1689 
		.	Do.
		.	
		.	Do.
		.	
		.	P
		.	As in 1684

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1689	 As in 1688 . . .	1694	 As in 1688 . . .
Do.	 Probably Peeter Harache. See p. 55	Do.	 Probably Robert Cooper.
Do.	 Probably Ant. Nelme	Do.	 Probably Thomas Allen.
1690	 As in 1682 . . .	Do.	 Escallops, as in 1685.
Do.	 . . . . .	Do.	 . . . . .
Do.	 . . . . .	Do.	 . . . . .
Do.	 As in 1684 . . .	1695	 As in 1688 . . .
Do.	 R. Timbrell. . .	Do.	 As in 1691 . . .
1691	 See 1688 and 1728 . . .	1696 (1st pt.)	 As in 1682 . . .
Do.	 As in 1676 . . .	Do.	 . . . . .
Do.	 As in 1685 . . .	Do.	 Thos. Brydon . . .
Do.	 Probably R. Timbrell	Do.	 . . . . .
Do.	 Probably James Chadwick.	Do.	 . . . . .
Do.	 . . . . .	Do.	 Probably Andrew Moore.
1692	 As in 1685 . . .	1696 (2nd pt.)	. . . . .
Do.	Do. . . . .	1697	 Wm. Denny and John Bathe.
Do.	 As in 1684 . . .	Do.	 . . . . .
Do.	 As in 1682 . . .	Do.	 Hugh Roberts in Newgate Street.
1693	 As in 1680 . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 As in 1691 . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 . . . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 As in 1684 . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 Fish above . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	Waterbird, as in 1682 . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 Probably Wm. Keatt.	Do.	 Joseph Bird . . .
1694	 Probably John Ruslen.	Do.	 James Chadwick . . .



DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1706	Ti	R. Timbrell, as in 1699.	1710	Py	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.	WI	David Willaume in the Pell Mell.	Do.	G	Richard Greene, ent. 1703.
Do.	Y	Edward York, ent. 1705.	Do.	Lo	Seth Lofthouse, as in 1705.
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.	Do.	RP	Philip Rolles, junior, ent. 1705.
Do.	BA	J. Barbut, ent. 1703	Do.	SL	Another mark of Gabriel Sleath.
Do.	GI	John Gibbons, ent. 1700.	1711	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	John Downes, ent. 1697.	Do.	GA	A within the G, as in 1709. Francis Garthorne.
Do.	RA	Andrew Raven.	Do.	LB	Nath. Lock, ent. 1698.
1707	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.	Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.	SH	Alice Sheene, ent. 1700.	Do.	FE	Edmund Pearce, ent. 1704.
1708	FA	Wm. Fawdery, as in 1698.	1712	O	Matth. E. Lofthouse, ent. 1705.
Do.	WI	John Wisdome, ent. 1704.	Do.	TW	William Twell, ent. 1709.
Do.	.	Edward York, as in 1706.	1713	V	Probably Edward Vincent.
Do.	WI	David Willaume, as in 1706.	Do.	Lu	William Lukin, as in 1699.
Do.	CO	Robert Cooper, as in 1702.	Do.	PA	S. Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.	IS	"Goyce Issod widow."	1714	.	Matth. E. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
1709	AL	Thomas Allen in Gutter Lane.	Do.	.	Do. . . .
Do.	Ho	Samuel Hood, as in 1699.	Do.	BA	John Bathe, ent. 1700.
Do.	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.	1715	Py	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.	SL	Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1706.	Do.	BO	John Bodington, as in 1701.
Do.	Pa	Humphrey Payne, ent. 1701.	Do.	Py	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.	AC	Francis Garthorne, ent. 1697.	Do.	LI	Isaac Liger in Heming's Row, ent. 1704.
Do.	RC	John Read, ent. 1704.	Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1709.
1710	Py	B. Pyne, as in 1701.	Do.	FL	Wm. Fleming, ent. 1697.
			Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
			Do.	TB	Robert Timbrell.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1715		William Spackman, ent. 1714.	1719		Samuel Margas, ent. 1714.
Do.		Petley Ley, ent. 1715	1720		P. Lamerie, as in 1717
Do.		Samuel Hitchcock, ent. 1712.	Do.		B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
1716		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1710.	Do.		John Eckfouard,in Red Lion Court, Drury Lane, ent. 1698.
Do.		H. Payne, as in 1709	1721		B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		Henry Jay . . .	Do.		John Bignell, o. s., ent. 1720.
Do.		Niccolaus Clausen, ent. 1709.	Do.		R. Greene, as in 1710
Do.		Sumuell Lea, ent. 1711.	Do.		Joseph Clare, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
1717		John Wisdome, as in 1708.	Do.		Aug. Courtauld, ent. 1708.
Do.		Paul Lamerie, ent. 1712.	1722		Bowles Nash, ent. 1721.
Do.	.	M. E. Lofthouse, as in 1712.	Do.		Nathaniell Gulliver, ent. 1722.
Do.		David Tanqueray, ent. 1713.	1723		Abraham Buteux, ent. 1721.
Do.		Richard Bayley, ent. 1708.	Do.		Win. Paradise, ent. 1718.
1718		Edward Holaday in Grafton St., ent. 1709.	Do.		Thos. Ffarre in Swithing Lane, ent. 1720.
Do.		W. Fawdery as in 1698	Do.		John East, ent. 1721
Do.		Tanqueray, as in 1717	1724		Isaac Liger, as in 1715.
Do.		G. Sleath, as in 1709.	Do.		John White, as in 1719.
Do.		Jonah Clifton, ent. 1703.	Do.		Mcshach Godwin, ent. 1722.
1719	.	Anthony Nelme, as in 1700.	Do.		M. Arnett and E. Pococke, ent. 1720.
Do.		John White, ent. 1719	Do.		Jas. Smith, ent. 1720
Do.		Nicolas Clausen, as in 1716.			
Do.		Thomas Mason, ent. 1716.			
Do.		Louys Cuny, ent. 1703.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1725		Humphrey Payne, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.	1730	<b>L A</b>	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.	.	.	Do.	<b>T F</b>	Thos. Ffarer, as in 1723.
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1721.	Do.	<b>A B</b>	Abraham Buteux, as in 1723.
Do.		Paul Hanet, ent. 1721	Do.		George Wickes, as in 1725.
Do.		John Edwards, ent. 1724.	Do.	<b>R B</b>	Richard Bayley, NS 1720. Plain oblong
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1720.	Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1720.
1726		Edward Wood, ent. 1722.	Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1728.
Do.		.	1731	<b>L A</b>	Paul Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		P. Lamerie, as in 1717. William Atkinson, ent. 1725.	Do.		Do. . . .
1727		John Tuite . . .	Do.		John Tuite, as in 1727.
Do.		Wm. Darker, ent. 1731.	Do.		As in 1730 . . .
1728		Paul Crespin, old standard mark, ent. 1720.	Do.		As in 1730 . . .
Do.		Edward Wood, as in 1726.	1732	<b>P C</b>	Joseph Smith, ent. 1728.
Do.		Do. . . .	Do.		Paul Crespin, as in 1727.
Do.		James Gould, ent. 1722.	Do.		Edward Pocock, as in 1729.
1729		Edw. Cornock, ent. 1723.	Do.		George Hindmarsh, ent. 1731.
Do.		Paul Crespin, NS 1720 (scallop and mullet as in 1727).	Do.		Caleb Hill, ent. 1728
Do.		Aug. Courtauld, ent. 1729.	1733		Paul Lamerie, 2nd mark, ent. 1732, "old sterling mark"
Do.		P. Lamerie, as in 1717.	Do.		Do. . . .
Do.		Francis Nelme, old standard mark, ent. 1722.	Do.		John Gamon, ent. 1726-7.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1725.	1734		Samuel Wood . . .
1730		Lion rampant above. Edward Pocock, ent. 1728.	Do.		Aug. Courtauld, as in 1729.
		Probably Jona Kirk, ent. before 1697.	Do.		William Gould, ent. 1732.
			Do.		Charles Kandler, ent. 1727.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1735	 R.A.	Robert Abercromby, ent. 1731.	1738	 IC	Isaac Callard, as in 1737.
Do.	 H.P.	Humphrey Payne, as in 1725.	Do.	 FS	Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1729.
Do.	 R.G.C.	Richard Gurney & Co., old sterling mark, ent. 1734.	Do.	 BG	Benj. Godfrey, ent. 1732.
Do.	 GS	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.	1739	 TR	Thos. Rush, ent. 1724
Do.	 PA	Peter Archambo .	Do.	 King	P. Lamerie, 3rd mark, ent. 1739.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	 GH	Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1735.	Do.	 King	Jeremiah King, ent. 1739.
Do.	 PL	Paul Lamerie, as in 1733.	Do.	 GW	George Wickes, King's Arms, Pan- ton St., ent. 1739.
Do.	 IE	John Eckford, junior. ent. 1725.	Do.	 WM	William Garrard, ent. 1739.
Do.	 GW	George Wickes, ent. 1735.	Do.	 Tearle	Thos. Tearle, ent. 1739.
1736	 RB	Robert Brown, ent. 1736.	1740	 G.S.G.	Gurney & Co., ent. 1739.
Do.	 RA	Robert Abercromby, as in 1735.	Do.	 PL	P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.	 JA.M.F.	Joseph Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1729.	Do.	 WH	William Hunter, ent. 1739.
Do.	 IS	John Le Sage, ent. 1722.	Do.	 GS	Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1739.
1737	 PL	Paul Lamerie, as in 1733.	Do.	 Tearle	Thos. Farren, ent. 1739.
Do.	 LD	Louis Dupont, ent. 1736.	Do.	 FS	Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1739.
Do.	 IC	Isaac Callard, old sterling, ent. 1726.	Do.	 LP	Lewis Pantin, ent. 1739.
Do.	 IS	Joseph Smith, as in 1731.	1741	 PL	P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.	 JJ	John Tuite, as in 1727.	Do.	Do.	Do. . . .
1738	 BS	Benj. Sanders, ent. 1737.	Do.	 DW	D. Willaume, ent. 1739.
Do.	 JD	Joseph Sanders, ent. 1730.	Do.	 J.M.F.	J. Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1739.
Do.	 Tearle	Thos. Tearle, old sterling, ent. 1720.	1742	 EF	Edward Feline, ent. 1739.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1742		Jeconiah Ashley, ent. 1740.	1746		William Peaston, ent. 1745-6.
Do.		Elizabeth Godfrey .	Do.		Thos. Gilpin, ent. 1739.
Do.		Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1739.	1747		William Grundy, ent. 1743.
Do.		Samuel Wells, ent. 1740.	Do.		Hugh Mills, as in 1746.
Do.		John Neville and Ann Craig, ent. 1740.	Do.		Edw. Wakelin, ent. 1747.
Do.		Wm. Gould, ent. 1739	Do.		William Cripps, ent. 1743.
1743		As in 1739 . .	Do.		Thos. Heming, ent. 1745.
Do.		Benj. West, ent. 1739	1748		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1740.
1744		P. Lamerie, as in 1739.	Do.		Samuel Taylor, ent. 1744.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . .	Do.		Ayme Vedreau, ent. 1739.
Do.		Edward Feline, as in 1742.	1749		P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		John Robinson, ent. 1739.	Do.		Fuller White, ent. 1744.
Do.		Peter Archambo, ent. 1739.	Do.		John Pollock, ent. 1739.
1745		Gurney & Co., as in 1740.	Do.		Fredk. Kandler, ent. 1739.
			1750		William Peaston, as in 1746.
			Do.		John Rowe, ent. 1749.
Do.		Pézé Pilleau, ent. 1739.	Do.		Humphrey Payne, ent. 1739.
1746	Do.	Do. . . .	Do.		Benj. Gignac, ent. 1744.
Do.		Paul Lamerie, as in 1739.	1751		Elias Cachart, ent. 1748.
Do.		Hugh Mills, ent. 1745.	1752		Sam. Courtauld, ent. 1746.
Do.		Gurney & Co., as in 1740.	Do.		Gurney & Co., ent. 1750.
Do.		Eben. Coker, ent. 1739.	1753		John Bayley, ent. 1751.
Do.		Elizabeth Godfrey, as in 1742.	Do.		Fuller White, as in 1749.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1753	 James Shruder, ent. 1739.	1759	 Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.	 John Quantock . .	Do.	 Wm. Cafe, ent. 1757.
1754	 Dan. Piers, ent. 1746.	Do.	 John Langford and John Sebille.
Do.	 John Cafe, ent. 1742	Do.	 John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.	 Phillips Garden, ent. 1751.	Do.	 Wm. Shaw and Wm. Priest, ent. 1749.
1755	 John Payne, ent. 1751.	Do.	
1756	 Samuel Taylor, as in 1748.	1760	 Abraham Portal, ent. 1749.
Do.	 Paul Crespin, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Richard Rugg, ent. 1754, smaller size letters than Robert Rew of same year.
Do.	 John Swift, ent. 1739.	1761	
Do.	 Fuller White, as in 1749.	Do.	 Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.	 Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.	1762	 Jacob Marshe, ent. 1744.
Do.	Do. . . .	Do.	 Fuller White, ent. 1758.
1757	 Dan. Piers, as in 1754.	1763	
Do.	 Edw. Aldridge and John Stamper, ent. 1753.	Do.	
Do.	 Pierre Gillois, ent. 1754.	Do.	 Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
1758	 . . . .	Do.	 William Shaw, ent. 1749.
Do.	 . . . .	Do.	 John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.	Do.	Do.	 Lewis Herne and François Butty, ent. 1757.
Do.	 Wm. Plummier, ent. 1755.	Do.	 Probably Thos. Powell, ent. 1756.
Do.	 Thos. Whipham, and Chas. Wright, ent. 1757.	Do.	 Probably W. and R. Peaston.
Do.	 John Payne, as in 1755.	1764	 Septimus and James Crespell.
1759	 Parker and Wakelin, goldsmiths to the Prince of Wales.	Do.	 Samuel Herbert and Co., ent. 1750.
Do.	 Robert Rew, ent. 1754.	Do.	 David and Robert Hennell, ent. 1763.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1764	 Probably Ebenezer Coker.	1769	 Joseph Heriot, ent. 1750.
Do.		Do.	 Fras. Crump, ent. 1756.
Do.		1770	 Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		Do.	 S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.		Do.	 See 1768.
Do.		1771	 W. Plummer, as in 1758.
1765		Do.	 As in 1763.
Do.		Do.	 See 1764.
Do.		Do.	 Philip Norman .
1766	Do.	1772	 Thos. and Jabez Daniel.
Do.		Do.	 Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		Do.	 Probably Emick Romer.
Do.	Do.	Do.	 Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		Do.	 C. Wright .
Do.		Do.	 Jonathan Alleine .
1767		Do.	 Probably John Barry, ent. 1758.
Do.	Do.	1773	 Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		Do.	 W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.		Do.	 . . . .
1768		Do.	 S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.		1774	 William Vincent .
Do.		Do.	 Crouch and Hannam, see 1766.
Do.		Do.	 George Smith, ent. 1774.
1769	Do.	Do.	 Sumner and Crossley, ent. 1773.
Do.		Do.	 James Young and Orlando Jackson, ent. 1774.
Do.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1775	I·C	See 1768 . . .	
Do.	(TD)	T. Daniell, ent. 1774.	
Do.	WS	. . . . .	
Do.	R·P	Robert Piercy, ent. 1775.	
Do.	I·Y	James Young, ent. 1775	
1776	R·I	Robt. Jones and John Scofield, ent. 1776.	
Do.	I·S	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, ent. 1775.	
Do.	(H) (C·A) (G)		
Do.	(BD)	Burrage Davenport .	
Do.	A·F	Andrew Fogelberg .	
1777	WS	As in 1775 . . .	
Do.	H	Chas. Aldridge and	
	C·A	Henry Green, as in	
	G	1775.	
Do.	CW	As in 1772 . . .	
Do.	(R) (D·S) (S)	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp.	
1778	I·K	T. Heming, as in 1767.	
1779	BD	B. Davenport, as in 1776.	
Do.	(T·N)	Thos. Northcote, ent. 1776.	
1780	(I·W) (W·T)	John Wakelin and Wm. Tayler, 1776-92.	
Do.	(I·S)	John Scofield, ent. 1778.	
1781	IB	Probably John Barry, as in 1772.	
Do.	E·F	Edward Fennell, ent. 1780.	
Do.	(D·S) (R·S)	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, ent. 1780.	
1782	Do.	Do. . . . .	
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	
Do.	KB	Hester Bateman, ent. 1774.	
1783	EI	Edward Jay, ent. 1757.	
1784	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.	
Do.	SW	Samuel Wintle, ent. 1783.	
1785	TD	T. Daniell, as in 1775.	
Do.	(R·C)	Richd. Crossley, ent. 1782.	
Do.	I·K	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.	
Do.	IL	John Lambe, ent. 1783.	
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.	
Do.	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.	
1786	GS WF	George Smith and William Fearn, ent. 1786.	
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.	
Do.	I·H	John Harris, ent. 1786.	
1787	HG	Henry Green, ent. 1786.	
1788	(HC)	Hen. Chawner, 1786-96.	
Do.	I·C T·H	Crouch and Hannam, as in 1774.	
1789	Do.	Do. . . . .	
Do.	I·K	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.	
1790	(W·P) (I·P)	Wm. Pitts and Joseph Preedy, ent. 1791.	
Do.	WV	Wm. Vincent, as in 1774.	
1791	(R·H)	Robert Hennell, ent. 1773.	
Do.	WA	Wm. Abdy, ent. 1784.	
Do.	HG	Henry Green, as in 1787.	
Do.	(P·B) (A·B)	Peter and Ann Bateman, ent. 1791.	
Do.	HC	Henry Chawner, as in 1788.	

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1792	<b>H C</b>	Henry Chawner, as in 1788.	Do. <b>R H</b> <b>D H</b>	Robert and David Henell, ent. 1795.
Do.	<b>I K</b>	John King, ent. 1785.	1798 <b>G S</b>	• • • •
Do.	<b>I S</b>	John Scofield, as in 1780.	Do. <b>R C</b>	Richard Crossley, as in 1785.
Do.	<b>P S</b>	Paul Storr, ent. 1792-3.	Do. <b>J B</b>	John Emes, 1796-1808.
Do.	<b>R S</b>	Robert Sharp, ent. 1789.	Do. <b>I W</b> <b>R G</b>	J. Wakelin and Robt. Garrard, 1792-1802
Do.	<b>G S</b> <b>T H</b>	George Smith and Thos. Hayter, ent. 1792.	1799 <b>I R</b>	John Robins, ent. 1774.
1793	<b>I M</b>	John Moore, ent. 1778.	Do. <b>W E</b> <b>W F</b>	Wm. Ealey and Wm. Fearn, ent. 1797.
1794	<b>W P</b>	Pitts and Preedy, as in 1790.	1800 <b>I B</b>	• • •
Do.	<b>I P</b>	Do. . .	Do. <b>P B</b> <b>A B</b> <b>W B</b>	Peter, Ann, and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1800.
1795	<b>I S</b>	John Scofield, as in 1780.	1802 <b>R H</b> <b>D H</b> <b>S H</b>	Messrs. Henell. .
Do.	<b>I T</b>	John Thompson of Sunderland, ent. 1785.	1804 <b>H N</b>	Henry Nutting, ent. 1796.
1796	<b>I S</b>	John Scofield, as in 1780.		
1797	Do.	Do. . .		
Do.	<b>W A</b>	Wm. Abdy, as in 1791.		

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART II., TO BE USED

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING PORTION.

1494		Bird's head . .	1527		• • •
1496	.	Dim. fleur-de-lys, as in 1479.	1528	.	Fringed S, as in 1519.
Do.		Indented leaf, no shield.	1529	.	Fleur de lys, &c., as in 1525.
1510	.	. . . . .	1535	.	Broad arrow, as in 1534.
1512	.	Fish, as in 1507 .	1536		Sheaf of arrows .
1518	.	Do. . . . .	1543	.	Do. . .
1523	.	Fleur-de-lys, &c., as in 1525.	1547	<b>BN</b>	Linked letters, as in 1549.
1524		. . . . .	1549	<b>RD</b>	Linked letters, as in 1552.
1525		. . . . .	Do.	<b>FB</b>	• • •
			1552	.	Bird, as in 1555.
			1553		• • •

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1559	.	Stag's head, as in 1551.	1571	 IF
Do.		Lamp	Do.	
Do.			1573	Bird, as in 1567
1562		Letter S, surrounded by rays, alternately straight and waving.	Do.	
Do.			1576	
1563	.	Three mullets and crescent, as in 1560	Do.	
1564		See 1567	Do.	
1567		Bull's head erased, as in 1569.	Do.	
1568			1577	
1569	.	Bull's head as above in 1567.	1578	
Do.			1579	
Do.			Do.	
1570			As in 1578	.
Do.			Do.	
Do.			As in 1568	.
Do.		Horse's head coupled to sinister.	Do.	
Do.		Covered cup.	1580	
Do.	.	Orb and cross, as in 1569.	1581	
Do.		No shield.	1582	As in 1580
1571		As in 1569	1583	
Do.			1584	Linked, as in 1568
Do.			1585	
Do.	.		1594	
Do.	.		Do.	
1571	.		1595	
Do.	.		1596	
Do.	.		1597	As in 1604
Do.		Animal's head erased.	RB	Mullet below shaped shield, as in 1624. See p. 422.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1597		1618	
Do.		Do.	
1598	Eagle displayed, as in 1597.	1619	
Do.		1622	
Do.	Hart lodged . . .	1623	
1599		1624	DG As in 1630 . . .
Do.		1625	
1600		1630	
1602		Do.	
1603		1631	
	Tun below . . .	1632	
1606		Do.	Pig below, as in 1639.
Do.		Do.	Escallop shell as in 1635.
Do.		Do.	
1608		Do.	
1609		1634	Italic F as in 1635
1610		Do.	
Do.	As in 1608 . . . W within Crescent	1636	
1611		Do.	
1613		1637	
1614		1638	Probably Fras. Snow's widow.
1617		1639	W with I above, as in 1636.
Do.			
Do.			
Do.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1639	LB	Buckle beneath as in 1638.	1661	WM	As in 1658 . . .
Do.	IM	. . . . .	1663	PD	. . . . .
1640	RP	. . . . .	1664	AF	As in 1663 . .
Do.	WC	. . . . .	Do.	W	Italic A. C. linked as in 1661.
1641	WM	. . . . .	Do.	W	. . . . .
Do.	WM	. . . . .	Do.	S	Crowned, as in 1664
1647	RW	Bird in plain shield	1668	GV	. . . . .
1649	KF	Do. Do.	1669	LN	. . . . .
Do.	KF	As in 1652 . .	Do.	SR	. . . . .
1650	IG	. . . . .	1670	WG	. . . . .
1651	AC	. . . . .	1676	SN	. . . . .
Do.	RW	. . . . .	1678	TC	Fish above, as in 1677.
1652	AF	. . . . .	1679	CK	. . . . .
Do.	NW	Do. As in 1646 . .	1681	L	. . . . .
1655	E.D	. . . . .	Do.	TE	. . . . .
1656			Do.	IM	. . . . .
1658		Hound sejant as in 1658.	Do.	NW	. . . . .
1660	FL	. . . . .	1682	A	Italic A . . .
Do.	M	No doubt Thos. Maundy. See p. 398.	Do.	A	. . . . .
Do.	B	And see 1631. . .	1683	TT	. . . . .
Do.	MA	Linked as in 1665.	Do.	TN	. . . . .
Do.	HG	As in 1656 . .	1684	SH	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	Do.	IN	As in 1662 . .
1661	Do.	. . . . .			
Do.	W	Italic A. C. linked.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1685	TI	Escallop above and below, as in 1685	
1686		.	
Do.		.	
1687		.	
Do.		.	
1688		.	
Do.		.	
1689		.	
Do.		.	
1690		.	
Do.		.	
Do.		Probably Timothy Ley. See 1699 and 1727.	
Do.		.	
1692		Probably Wm. Gamble.	
Do.		Two italic B's addorsed.	
Do.		.	
1693		.	
1694		.	
1696 Part 1. c.		.	
1696		Another mark for Fras. Garthorne.	
		1696 Part 2.	
		1697	
			Thos. Parr, ent. Apr. 1697. John Laughton, ent. 1697.
		Do.	
			Isaac Dighton . .
		Do.	
			Another mark for Jos. Bird.
		Do.	
			Thomas Brydon.
		Do.	
			Samuel Jefferys.
		Do.	
			Jona Kirke.
		Do.	
			Thomas Issod.
		1698	
			Philip Roker.
		Do.	
			Name unknown .
		Do.	
			William Keatt . .
		Do.	
			Another mark for Wm. flawdery.
		1699	
			William Petley, ent. 1699.
		Do.	
			Timothy Ley, ent. 1697. See 1690.
		Do.	
			Richard Syng, ent. 1697.
		Do.	
			John Leach, ent. 1697.
		Do.	
			Alex. Roode . .
		1700	
			Gabriell Player, ent. 1700.
		Do.	
			William Denny .
		Do.	
			Fras. Archbold, ent. 1697.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK.		
1701		Samuell Wastell, ent. 1701.	1713		Thos. Port, ent. 1713.
Do.		Willughby Mas- ham, ent. 1701.	Do.		Mullet above and below. W. Pen- stone, ent. 1712.
c. 1701		Lawrence Coles, ent. 1697.	1714		Charles Jackson, ent. 1714.
1702		Thos. Sadler, ent. 1701.	Do.		W. England and John Vaen, ent. 1714.
Do.		Thos. Corbett, ent. 1699.	1715		Francis Plymley, ent. 1715.
Do.		Chas. Overing, ent. 1697.	Do.		Nathl. Roe, ent. 1710. "Gone to live in Norwich."
Do.		Geo. Garthorne, ent. 1697.	Do.		Thos. Langford, ent. 1715.
Do.		Rich. Biggs, ent. 1700.	Do.		James Fraillon, ent. 1710.
1704		John Read and Paul Sleamaker, ent. 1707.	1716		Joseph Clare, ent. 1713.
1706		John Rand, ent. 1704.	Do.		Michael Boult, ent. 1713.
1707		John Abbott, ent. 706.	Do.		Thos. Ewisdene, ent. 1713.
Do.		Thos. Folkingham, ent. 1706.	Do.		Henry Miller, ent. 1714.
Do.		Thos. Burridge, ent. 1706.	1717		See 1711 . . .
Do.		Chas. Adam, ent. 1702.	Do.		Anne Tanqueray; probably widow of David Tan- queray.
1708		. . . . .	Do.		Réné Hudell, ent. 1717.
Do.		Ambrose Steven- ton, ent. 1706.	Do.		. . . . .
1709		Benj. Pyne, as in 1701.	1718		Wm. Darker at the Acorn, ent. 1718.
Do.		Thos. Ffarron, ent. 1707.	Do.		Thos. Morse, ent. 1718.
Do.		John Chartier, 2nd mark. See 1699, p. 438.	1719		Thos. Tearle, ent. 1719.
1710		Lewis Mettayer, ent. 1700.	Do.		Thos. Bamford, ent. 1719.
1712		John Martin Stoc- ker, ent. 1710.	Do.		Wm. Bellanger, ent. 1716.
Do.		Richard Raine, ent. 1712.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1719		Tom Newton, ent. 1718.	1721		S. Holaday, ent. 1719.
1720		Do., ent. 1720. Old sterling.	Do.		Samuell Lea, ent. 1721.
Do.		Samuel Margas, ent. 1720. Old sterling.	Do.		John Bathe, ent. 1721.
Do.		John Sanders, ent. 1717.	Do.		Matth. E. Loft-house, ent. 1721.
Do.		Peter Archambo, ent. 1720.	Do.		As in 1696.
Do.		John Sanders, ent. 1720, Old Sterling.	1722		Nic. Clausen, ent. 1722.
Do.		David Tanqueray.	Do.		John Eckfoud .
Do.		Lewis Mettayer.	Do.		W. Scarlet, ent. 1722.
Do.		Benj. Watts .	1723		Edw. Gibbon, ent. 1723.
Do.		Richard Bayley .	Do.		Thos. Morse, ent. 1720. Old sterling.
Do.		William Fawdry.	Do.		Abraham Buteux. See 1723.
Do.		J. Barbut .	Do.		Benj. Pyne. See 1684.
Do.		Isaac Liger .	Do.		Thos. Ffarrel. See 1723.
Do.		Charles Jackson .	Do.		Arthur Dicken, ent. 1720.
Do.		Samuel Hitchcock	1724		Arnett and Pococke.
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		John Wilkes, ent. 1722.
Do.		Paul Hanet, ent. 1715.	Do.		John Le Sage, ent. 1718.
1721		Simon Pantin, ent. 1720.	Do.		John Gibbons, ent. 1721.
Do.		Edw. Turner, ent. 1720.	1725		George Wickes, ent. 1721.
Do.		Edw. Gibbon, ent. 1719.	Do.		Bernard Fletcher, ent. 1725.
Do.		John Wisdome, ent. 1720.	Do.		Isaac Ribouleau, ent. 1720.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1725	.	Benj. Pyne, as in 1723. See 1684.	
Do.		Sarah Holaday, ent. 1725.	
Do.		Wm. Toone, ent. 1725.	
1726	P	Benj. Pyne, as in 1723.	
Do.		Wm. Atkinson, ent. 1725.	
1727	WD	Wm. Darker, ent. 1724.	
Do.		Timothy Ley, as ent. before 1697.	
Do.		Jacob Margas, ent. 1720.	
Do.		Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1727.	
Do.		Wm. Shaw, ent. 1727.	
Do.		Edmund Bodington, ent. 1727.	
Do.	F	Hester Fawdery, ent. 1727.	
Do.		Th. Fowler (?) .	
1728	GO	James Gould, ent. 1722.	
Do.		John Millington, ent. 1728.	
Do.		Thos. Mason, ent. 1720.	
Do.	I+F	John fawdery, ent. 1728-9.	
Do.		Jane Lambe, ent. 1719.	
Do.		Fras. Garthorne, as before 1697.	
1729		Charles Kandler and James Murray, ent. 1729.	
Do.		Do. . . . .	
Do.		Richard Scarlet, ent. 1720.	
1729		Robert Lucas, ent. 1726.	
Do.		Joseph Steward, ent. 1720.	
1730		William Petley, ent. 1720.	
1731		Thos. England, ent. 1725.	
Do.		James Wilkes, ent. 1722.	
Do.		Edward Bennett, ent. 1731.	
Do.		Peter Bennett, ent. 1731.	
Do.		Eliz. Buteux, ent. 1731.	
Do.		Sarah Parr, ent. 1720.	
Do.		Edw. Yorke, ent. 1730.	
Do.		Mary Lofthouse, ent. 1731.	
Do.		Richd. Pargiter .	
1732		Thos. Parr, ent. 9 Feb., 1733.	
1733		Mary Pantin, ent. 1733.	
Do.		Lewis Pantin, ent. 1733.	
1734		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.	
Do.		John Jones . .	
1735		Griffith Edwards, ent. 1732.	
Do.		Peze Pilleau . .	
Do.		John White, ent. 1724. Old ster- ling.	
1736		Daniel Hennell, ent. 1736.	
Do.		Henry Herbert, ent. 1734.	

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1736		Eliz. Buteux, as in 1731. John Newton, ent. 1726.	1740		T. Whipham and W. Williams, ent. 1740.
Do.		Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1729.	1741		Fras. Spilsbury, as in 1740.
Do.		Probably Benj. Cartwright.	Do.		Robt. Abercromby, ent. 1739.
Do.		.	Do.		Paul Crospin, ent. 1739. (See p. 323.)
Do.		.	1743	.	Robt. Abercromby, as in 1741.
1737		Fred. Kandler, ent. 1735.	Do.		Henry Brind, ent. 1742.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.	Do.		Edward Wood, ent. 1740.
Do.		Isaac Callard, ent. 1726.	1744		George Greenhill Jones, ent. 1739.
1738		Richard Zouch, ent. 1735.	1745		Richard Gosling, ent. 1739.
Do.		Phil. Bruguier, ent. 1738.	Do.		John Neville, ent. 1745.
Do.		Ebenezer Coker, ent. 1738.	1746		Isaac Callard, ent. 1739.
1739		Dinah Gamon, ent. 1739.	1747		George Boothby, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Harwood, ent. 1739.	1749		Wm. Williams, ent. 1742.
Do.		John Harvey, ent. 1739.	1750		Andrew Killik, ent. 1749.
Do.		John Tuite, ent. 1739.	1751	.	John Wirgman, ent. 1745.
Do.		Robt. Pilkington, ent. 1739.	Do.		Probably D. Hennell, as in 1740.
Do.		Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1739.	1752		Fredk. Knopfoll, ent. 1752.
Do.		John Newton, ent. 1739. See 1736.	Do.		Wm. Alexander, ent. 1742.
Do.		Edward Vincent, ent. 1739.	Do.		Paul Callard, ent. 1751.
Do.		Fras. Nelme, ent. 1739.	Do.		Robt. Cox, ent. 1752.
Do.		Jas. Wilks, ent. 1739.	Do.		James Morrison, ent. 1740.
Do.	.	Lewis Pantin, as in 1740.	1753		Peter Archambo and P. Meure, ent. 1749.
1740		Probably D. Hennell; and see 1751.	Do.		William Gould, ent. 1753.
Do.		Jonathan Fossy, ent. 1739.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1754		Simon Lesage, ent. 1754.	1766		.
Do.		In plain oval. Dorothy Sarbit, ent. 1753.	Do.		In lozenge, Louisa Courtauld, widow Fuller White, as in 1762.
1756		W. and R. Peaston, ent. 1756.	1767	.	Probably Wm. Tuite, ent. 1756.
Do.		Thos. Whipham, ent. 1759.	1769		.
1757		Benj. Cartwright, ent. 1759.	Do.		.
Do.		John Jacobs, ent. 1759.	1770		As in 1776.
Do.		In plain square. John Kentenber and Thos. Groves, ent. 1757.	1771		Orlando Jackson, ent. 1759 and 1770.
Do.		Edward Jay, ent. 1757.	Do.		Dr. Smith and R. Sharp, see also 1764-1777.
1758		.	Do.		Eliz. Tookey.
Do.		Thos. Wallis, ent. 1758.	1772		John Deacon.
Do.		Robert Cox, ent. 1755.	1773		Wm. Holmes and Nichs. Dumee, ent. 1773.
1759		James Tookey, ent. 1750.	1774		Thos. Tookey, ent. 1773.
1760		Mordecai Fox, ent. 1746.	1775		Abraham Barrier, ent. 1775.
1761		.	Do.		Louis Ducommien, ent. 1775.
Do.	.	F. Kandler, as in 1749.	1776		Nichs. Dumee, ent. 1776.
1762		Magdalen Feline, ent. 1753.	Do.		Walter Tweedie, ent. 1775.
1763		Probably E. Romer.	1777		Robt. Makepeace and Richard Carter, ent. 1777.
1764		.	Do.		Fredk. Kandler.
1765		.	1778		Abraham Barrier and Louis Ducommien.
Do.		Wm. Robertson, ent. 1753.	1779		Thos. and Richard Payne.
1766		.	1780		T. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		Thos Bumfriss and Orlando Jackson, ent. 1766.	1782		Wm. Sumner, spoonmaker, ent. 1782.
Do.	.	.	Do.		Thos. Chawner, ent. 1778.
			1784		Edward Jay, ent. 1757.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1784	B.L	Benj. Laver, ent. 1781.	1798 HN Hannah Northcote, ent. 1798.
Do.	JK	. . . . .	1799 GS George Smith, jr., ent. 1799.
1786	TL	. . . . .	Do. IL John Lias, ent. 1799.
1790	TP	As in 1763.	Do. TS Thos. Streetin, ent. 1799. Spoon-maker.
Do.	PB IB	Peter and Jonathan Bateman, ent. 1790.	Do. WP Wm. Pitts, ent. 1799.
Do.	TP ER	Phipps and Robinson.	Do. RC Richd. Cooke.
1791	DU NH	Duncan Urquhart and Naphthali Hart, ent. 1791.	1800 IP Joseph Preedy, ent. 1800.
Do.	I.E	John Edward, ent. 1788.	Do. TH LC Thos. Hannam and John Crouch, ent. 1799.
Do.	AF SG	Andrew Fogelberg and Stephen Gilbert.	Do. FW Thos. Wallis, ent. 1792.
Do.	DD	Daniel Denney, ent. 1786.	Do. SG Sam Godbehere, Edw. Wigan, and James Bult, ent. 1800.
1793	I.F I.B	John Fountain and John Beadnell, ent. 1793.	Do. CB Christopher and T. W. Barker, ent. 1800.
Do.	W.F	Wm. and John Fisher, ent. 1793.	1801 PS Paul Storr, ent. 1799 (see also 1792). In plain two-lobed shield.
Do.	I.F	John Mewburn.	Do. GB Alice and George Burrows, ent. 1801.
Do.	IM	Probably G. Bourne	1802 SG Saml. and George Whitford, ent. 1802.
1794	TH	Thos. Howell, Bath, ent. 1791.	Do. W.S Wm. Sumner, ent. 1802. Spoon-maker.
Do.	RM TM	Robert and Thomas Makepeace, ent. 1794.	Do. RG Robert Garrard, ent. 1802.
Do.	TN GB	Thos. Northcote and Geo. Bourne, ent. 1794.	Do. RH SH Robt. and Saml. Hennell, ent. 1802.
Do.	WF	Wm. Fountain, ent. 1794.	Do. IH John Hawkins, ent. 1802. Spoon-maker.
Do.	IR EB	James and Eliz. Bland, ent. 1794.	1804 TP Thos. Pitts, ent. 1804.
1795	RM	Robt. Makepeace, Serle St.	Do. GW George Wintle, ent. 1804. Spoon-maker.
Do.	I.P I.P	Jonathan Perkins, sr. and jr.	1805 DU Duncan Urquhart and N. Hart, ent. 1805.
1796	H.C I.E	Henry Chawner and John Emes, 1796-98.	Do. TD Thos. Paine Dexter, ent. 1805.
Do.	SG EW	In plain square. Sam. Godbehere and Edward Wigan, ent. 1792.	

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.		
1805	W B R S	Wm. Burwash and Richd. Sibley, ent. 1805.	1812	GS	George Smith, ent. 1812. Spoon- maker.
Do.	P B W B	Peter and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1805.	Do.	I C W R	Joseph Cradock and W. Reid, ent. 1812.
1806	T G I G I C	Thos. and Joseph Guest and Joseph Cradock, ent. 1806.	1813	G W	Geo. Wintle, ent. 1813. Spoon- maker.
1807	I C	John Clarke, ent. 1807.	1815	W C	Wm. Chawner, ent. 1815. Spoon- maker.
Do.	R C G S	Richard Crosley and George Smith, ent. 1807.	Do.	W B	Wm. Bateman, ent. 1815.
Do.	T H	Thos. Halford, ent. 1807.	Do.	C R D R	Christian Ker Reid, Newcastle- on-Tyne, ent. 1815.
Do.	S W	Saml. Whitford, ent. 1807.	1816	T H G H	Thos. and Geo. Hayter, ent. 1816.
1808	J C	John Crouch, ent. 1808.	1819	P R	Philip Rundell, ent. 1819.
Do.	W E W F W C	Wm. Eley, Wm. Fearn, Wm. Chawner, ent. 1808. In plain upright oblong.	Do.	I L H L	John and Henry Lias, ent. 1819.
Do.	R E E B	Rebecca Emes and Edw. Barnard, ent. 1808.	1820	W B	Wm. Burwash, ent. 1819.
Do.	H N R H	Henry Nutting and Robt. Hennell, ent. 1808.	1821	R G	Robert Garrard.
1809	M S E S	Mary and Eliz. Sumner, ent. 1809.	1822	C F	Charles Fox, ent. 1822.
Do.	H N	Henry Nutting, ent. 1809.	Do.	T W	Wm. Traies, ent. 1822. Spoon- maker.
Do.	I W S W E	J. W. Story and W. Elliott, ent. 1809. In plain square.	1823	I L H L C L	John, Henry, and Chas. Lias, ent. 1823.
Do.	R H	Robt. Hennell, ent. 1809.	Do.	I B	John Bridge, ent. 1823.
Do.	I C T H	John Cotton and Thos. Head, ent. 1809. Spoon- makers.	1825	R C	Randall Chatter- ton, ent. 1825. Spoonmaker.
1810	T W J H	Thos. Wallis and Jonathan Hayne, ent. 1810.	1826	A B S	A dey Bellamy Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1826.
1811	S H	Saml. Hennell, ent. 1811.	Do.	J W	Jacob Wintle, ent. 1826. Spoon- maker.
Do.	R R	Robt. Rutland, ent. 1811. Spoon- maker.	1827	T C S	Thos. Cox Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1827.
Do.	J B	James Beebe, ent. 1811. Spoon- maker.	1828	J C E	Jas. Chas. Eding- ton, ent. 1828.
			1829	E E B J W	Edw. Barnard, jr., John Barnard, and W. Barnard.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1833		Paul Storr . . .	Do. 	John Mortimer and John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1839.
Do.	<b>AS</b> <b>JS</b> <b>AS</b>	Adey Bellamy Savory, Joseph Savory, and Albert Savory, ent. 1833.	Do. 	W. Bateman and Danl. Ball, Bun- hill Row, ent. 1839.
1837		Richard Sibley, ent. 1837.	1840 	Mary Chawner and Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840.
1838	<b>WT</b> <b>RA</b>	Wm. Theobalds and Robt. Met- calf Atkinson. Plate and spoon- makers, ent. 1838.	Do. 	Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840. Spoon- maker.
1839		Fras. D. Dexter, ent. 1839.	1841 	Jos. and Albert Savory, ent. 1841.
			1843 	John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1841.

## APPENDIX B.

---

IMPROVED

### TABLES OF THE DATE-LETTERS

USED BY ALL THE

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH ASSAY-HALLS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

## CHARACTERS OF THE ALPHABETS OF DATE-LETTERS USED BY GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY OF LONDON.

---

- I. 1478 to 1497.—Lombardic, double cusps.
- II. 1498 to 1517.—Black letter, small.
- III. 1518 to 1537.—Lombardic.
- IV. 1538 to 1557.—Roman letter, and other capitals.
- V. 1558 to 1577.—Black letter, small.
- VI. 1578 to 1597.—Roman letter, capitals.
- VII. 1598 to 1617.—Lombardic, external cusps.
- VIII. 1618 to 1637.—Italic letter, small.
- IX. 1638 to 1657.—Court hand.
- X. 1658 to 1677.—Black letter, capitals.
- XI. 1678 to 1696.—Ditto, small.
- XII. 1696 to 1715.—Court hand.
- XIII. 1716 to 1735.—Roman letter, capitals.
- XIV. 1736 to 1755.—Ditto, small.
- XV. 1756 to 1775.—Old English or black letter, capitals.
- XVI. 1776 to 1795.—Roman letter, small.
- XVII. 1796 to 1815.—Ditto, capitals.
- XVIII. 1816 to 1835.—Ditto, small.
- XIX. 1836 to 1855.—Old English or black letter, capitals.
- XX. 1856 to 1875.—Ditto, small.
- XXI. 1876 to 1895.—Roman letter, capitals.
- XXII. 1896 to 1915.—Ditto, small.

The various forms of the leopard's head crowned, and of the lion passant, afford such material aid in determining the date of a piece of plate, and in enabling the letters of one alphabet to be readily distinguished from those of another, that engravings have been given of those marks at the foot of each alphabet. The Old English **g** of 1695 may by their aid be instantly distinguished from the same letter in Alphabet V., the Roman capitals of Alphabet VI. from those of Alphabet XIII., and so on. It will be seen that in this way the addition of the leopard's head and lion's head erased renders any small and accidental inaccuracies in the letters and their shields of comparatively little importance.

I.	II.	III.	IV.
	1478		1518
	1479		1519
	1480		1520
	1481		1521
	1482		1522
R. III. 1483			1523
HY. VII. 1485			1524
	1484		1525
	1486		1526
	1487		ED. VI. 1527
	1488		1528
	1489		1529
	1490		1530
	1491		1531
	1492		1532
	1493		MARY. 1533
	1494		1534
	1495		1535
	1496		1536
	1497		1537
			1548—1557.
			as occasionally found, e.g. 1515 and 1521, etc.
			1550—1557.

V	VI	VII	VIII
ELIZAB. 1568  1569  1570  1571  1572  1573  1574  1575  1576  1577 	A 1578  B 1579  C 1580  D 1581  E 1582  F 1583  G 1584  H 1585  I 1586  K 1587  L 1588  M 1589  N 1590  O 1591  P 1592  Q 1593  R 1594  S 1595  T 1596  V 1597 	X 1598  B 1599  D 1600  E 1601  F 1602  JAMES I 1603  H 1604  I 1605  K 1606  L 1607  M 1608  N 1609  O 1610  P 1611  Q 1612  R 1613  S 1614  T 1615  V 1616  As before. 1617 	a 1618  b 1619  c 1620  d 1621  e 1622  f 1623  g 1624  h CHAR. I. 1625  i 1626  j 1627  k 1628  l 1629  m 1630  n 1631  o 1632  p 1633  q 1634  r 1635  s 1636  t 1637 

## MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.

	1638		1658		1678		1696 Mar. to May
	* 1639		1659		1679		1697
	1640		CHAS. II. 1660		1680		1698
	1641		1661		1681		1699
	1642		1662		1682		1700
	1643		1663		1683		1701
	1644		1664		1684		ANNE. 1702
	* 1645		1665		JAS. II. 1685		1703
	* 1646		1666		1686		1704
	1647		1667		1687		1705
	1648		1668		W. MARY.		1706
CMWLTH. 1649			1669		1689		1707
	1650		1670		1690		1708
	1651		1671		1691		1709
	1652		1672		1692		1710
	1653		1673		1693		1711
	1654		1674		1694		1712
	1655		1675		WM. III. 1695		1713
	1656		1676		1696 May to Mar.		GEO. I. 1714
	1657		1677		.....		1715
As before.							

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.

NOTE.—From March 1696-7 to June 1720 Britannia and lion's head erased substituted for the leopard's head crowned and the lion passant, on silver.

\* These letters and their shields vary in some examples.

XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.				
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V	a b C dd e f g h i k l m n o p q r t U	1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 GEO. II. 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735	1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755	A B C D E f G H J K L M N O P Q R S T U	1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 GEO. III. 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775	a b C d e f g h i k 1 m n o p q r s t u	1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795
*		5 2	5 2				
			As before.				

## MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.  
And (from 1784) 5. Sovereign's head.

\* From 1716—1720 as before. From 1720—1729 the punches are of uncertain shape: some look like old damaged punches of before 1697 brought again into use. From 1729—1739 the punches were a plain oblong rectangle for the lion passant, and a plain angular heraldic shield for the leopard's head crowned.

XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.			
A	1796	a	1816	A	1836
B	1797	b	1817	B	VICT. 1837
C	1798	c	1818	C	1838
D	1799	d	1819	D	1839
E	1800	e	GEO. IV. 1820	E	1840
F	1801	f	1821	F	1841
G	1802	g	1822	G	1842
H	1803	h	1823	H	1843
I	1804	i	1824	I	1844
K	1805	k	1825	K	1845
L	1806	l	1826	L	1846
M	1807	m	1827	M	1847
N	1808	n	1828	N	1848
O	1809	o	1829	O	1849
P	1810	p	W.M. IV. 1830	P	1850
Q	1811	q	1831	Q	1851
R	1812	r	1832	R	1852
S	1813	s	1833	S	1853
T	1814	t	1834	T	1854
U	1815	u	1835	U	1855
As before.		2	3	As before.	

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.  
5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—The leopard's head is without a crown sometimes in, and always after, 1821.

XX.		XXI.		XXII.
	1856		1876	
	1857		1877	
	1858		1878	
	1859		1879	
	1860		1880	
	1861		1881	
	1862		1882	
	1863		1883	
	1864		1884	
	1865		1885	
	1866		1886	
	1867		1887	
	1868		1888	
	1869		1889	
	1870		1890	
	1871		1891	
	1872		1892	
	1873		1893	
	1874		1894	
	1875		1895	
As before.		As before.		

## MARKS.

1. Leopard's head.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.      4. Lion passant.  
5. Sovereign's head till 1890.

	1561		1584		1607		1632
	1562		1585		1608		1633
	1563		1586		1609		1634
	1564		1587		1610		1635
	1565		1588		1611		1636
	1566		1589		1612		1637
	1567		1590		1613		1638
	1568		1591		1614		1639
	1569		1592		1615		1640
	1570		1593		1616		1641
	1571		1594		1617		1642
	1572		1595		1618		1643
	1573		1596		1619		1644
	1574		1597		1620		1645
	1575		1598		1621		1646
	1576		1599		1622		1647
	1577		1600		1623		1648
	1578		1601		1624		1649
	1579		1602		1625		1650
	1580		1603		1626		1651
	1581		1604		1627		1652
	1582		1605		1628		1653
	1583		1606		1629		1654
					1630		1655
					1631		1656

MARKS.

1. Old York mark.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

	1657		1683
	1658		1684
	1659		1685
	1660		1686
	1661		1687
	1662		1688
	1663		1689
	1664		1690
	1665		1691
	1666		1692
	1667		1693
	1668		1694
	1669		1695
	1670		1696
	1671		1697
	1672		1698
	1673		
	1674		
	1675		
	1676		
	1677		
	1678		
	1679		
	1680		
	1681		
	1682		

MARKS.

1. Old York mark.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

(See p. 44.)

	1565		1585		1605		1624
	1566		1586		1606		1625
	1567		1587		1607		1626
	1568		1588		1608		1627
	1569		1589		1609		1628
	1570	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1590		1610		1629
	1571		1591		1611		1630
	1572		1592		1612		1631
	1573		1593		1613		1632
	1574		1594		1614		1633
	1575		1595		1615		1634
	1576		1596		1616		1635
	1577		1597		1617		1636
	1578		1598		1618		1637
	1579		1599		1619		1638
	1580		1600		1620		1639
	1581		1601		1621		1640
	1582		1602		1622		1641
	1583		1603		1623		1642
	1584		1604				1643

## MARKS.

1. Norwich mark.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.  
 4. Double-seeded rose crowned.

NOTE.—This fourth mark is found in 1627-32-34-36-40, but not on the early Elizabethan specimens.

						OLD CHESTER DATE- LETTERS, 1689-1697.	
Probably no Date-letter used.	1644	1664		1684		A	1689
	1645	1665		1685		B	1690
	1646	1666		1686		C	1691
	1647	1667		1687		D	1692
	1648	1668		1688		E	1693
	1649	1669		1689		F	1694
	1650	1670		1690		G	1695
	1651	1671		1691		H	1696
	1652	1672		1692		I	1697
	1653	1673		1693		MARKS.	
	1654	1674		1694		1. City arms — Dagger betw. 3 garbs.	
	1655	1675		1695		2. City crest — a sword erect, blade crossed by a ribbon.	
	1656	1676		1696		3. Maker's mark.	
	1657	1677		1697		4. Date-letter (character of alphabet see p. 25).	
	1658	1678					
	1659	1679					
	1660	1680					
	1661	1681					
	1662	1682					
	1663	1683					

MARKS.

1. Norwich mark.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

NOTE.—Some specimens of 1660-85 bear a rose-sprig and a crown on separate stamps; others a seeded rose and a crown on separate stamps, in addition to the Norwich and maker's mark, but no date-letter.

Specimens of c. 1685-95 have a seeded rose crowned and an irregular date-letter.

(A)	1787	(a)	1812	(A)	1837	
	1788	b	1813	B	1838	
	1789	c	1814	C	1839	
(d)	1790	d	1815	D	1840	
(e)	1791	e	1816	E	1841	
	1792	f	1817	F	1842	
(g)	1793	g	1818	G	1843	
	1794	h	1819	H	1844	
(i)	1795	i	1820	I	1845	
(k)	1796	k	1821	K	1846	
	1797	l	1822	L	1847	
(M)	1798	m	1823	M	1848	
(N)	1799	n	1824	N	1849	
O	1800	o	1825	O	1850	
P	1801	p	1826	P	1851	
(Q)	1802	q	1827	Q	1852	
R	1803	r	1828	R	1853	(See p. 13.)
S	1804	s	1829	S	1854	
(T)	1805	t	1830	T	1855	
U	1806	u	1831	U	1856	
V	1807	v	1832			
W	1808	w	1833			
X	1809	x	1834			
(Y)	1810	y	1835			
Z	1811	z	1836			

MARKS, 1787—1856.

1. Modern York mark.      2. Leopard's head crowned.      3. Maker's mark.  
 4. Date-letter.      5. Lion passant.      And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

	1701		1725	A	1749	A	1773
	1702		1726	B	1750	B	1774
	1703		1727	C	1751	C	1775
	1704		1728	D	1752	D	1776
	1705		1729	E	1753	E	1777
	1706		1730	F	1754	F	1778
	1707		1731	G	1755	G	1779
	1708		1732	H	1756	H	1780
	1709		1733	I	1757	I	1781
	1710		1734	K	1758	I	1782
	1711		1735	L	1759	K	1783
	1712		1736	M	1760	L	1784
	1713		1737	N	1761	M	1785
	1714		1738	O	1762	N	1786
	1715		1739	P	1763	O	1787
	1716		1740	Q	1764	P	1788
	1717		1741	R	1765	q	1789
	1718		1742	S	1766	r	1790
	1719		1743	T	1767	f	1791
	1720		1744	U	1768	t	1792
	1721		1745	W	1769	u	1793
	1722		1746	X	1770	w	1794
	1723		1747	Y	1771	x	1795
	1724		1748	Z	1772	y	1796

MARKS.

1. Modern Exeter mark.      2. Leopard's head crowned.      3. Maker's mark.  
 4. Date-letter.      5. Lion passant.      And (from 1754) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1701 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

<b>A</b>	1797	<b>a</b>	1817	<b>A</b>	1837	<b>A</b>	1857
<b>B</b>	1798	<b>b</b>	1818	<b>B</b>	1838	<b>B</b>	1858
<b>C</b>	1799	<b>c</b>	1819	<b>C</b>	1839	<b>C</b>	1859
<b>D</b>	1800	<b>d</b>	1820	<b>D</b>	1840	<b>D</b>	1860
<b>E</b>	1801	<b>e</b>	1821	<b>E</b>	1841	<b>E</b>	1861
<b>F</b>	1802	<b>f</b>	1822	<b>F</b>	1842	<b>F</b>	1862
<b>G</b>	1803	<b>g</b>	1823	<b>G</b>	1843	<b>G</b>	1863
<b>H</b>	1804	<b>h</b>	1824	<b>H</b>	1844	<b>H</b>	1864
<b>I</b>	1805	<b>i</b>	1825	<b>I</b>	1845	<b>I</b>	1865
<b>K</b>	1806	<b>k</b>	1826	<b>K</b>	1846	<b>K</b>	1866
<b>L</b>	1807	<b>l</b>	1827	<b>L</b>	1847	<b>L</b>	1867
<b>M</b>	1808	<b>m</b>	1828	<b>M</b>	1848	<b>M</b>	1868
<b>N</b>	1809	<b>n</b>	1829	<b>N</b>	1849	<b>N</b>	1869
<b>O</b>	1810	<b>o</b>	1830	<b>O</b>	1850	<b>O</b>	1870
<b>P</b>	1811	<b>p</b>	1831	<b>P</b>	1851	<b>P</b>	1871
<b>Q</b>	1812	<b>q</b>	1832	<b>Q</b>	1852	<b>Q</b>	1872
<b>R</b>	1813	<b>r</b>	1833	<b>R</b>	1853	<b>R</b>	1873
<b>S</b>	1814	<b>s</b>	1834	<b>S</b>	1854	<b>S</b>	1874
<b>T</b>	1815	<b>t</b>	1835	<b>T</b>	1855	<b>T</b>	1875
<b>U</b>	1816	<b>u</b>	1836	<b>U</b>	1856	<b>U</b>	1876

MARKS.

1. Modern Exeter mark.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.  
 4. Lion passant.      5. Sovereign's head.

<b>A</b>	1701	<b>R</b>	1726	<b>A</b>	1753	<b>d</b>	1776
<b>B</b>	1702	<b>S</b>	1727	<b>B</b>	1753	<b>b</b>	1777
<b>C</b>	1703	<b>G</b>	1728	<b>C</b>	1754	<b>c</b>	1778
<b>D</b>	1704	<b>D</b>	1729	<b>D</b>	1755	<b>d</b>	1779
<b>E</b>	1705	<b>E</b>	1730	<b>E</b>	1756	<b>e</b>	1780
<b>F</b>	1706	<b>F.</b>	1731	<b>F</b>	1757	<b>f</b>	1781
<b>G</b>	1707	<b>G.</b>	1732	<b>G</b>	1758	<b>g</b>	1782
<b>H</b>	1708	<b>H</b>	1733	<b>H</b>	1759	<b>h</b>	1783
<b>I</b>	1709	<b>I</b>	1734	<b>I</b>	1760	<b>i</b>	1784
<b>K</b>	1710	<b>J</b>	1735	<b>J</b>	1761	<b>k</b>	1785
<b>L</b>	1711	<b>K</b>	1736	<b>K</b>	1762	<b>l</b>	1786
<b>M</b>	1712	<b>L</b>	1737	<b>L</b>	1763	<b>m</b>	1787
<b>N</b>	1713	<b>M</b>	1738	<b>M</b>	1764	<b>n</b>	1788
<b>O</b>	1714	<b>N</b>	1739	<b>N</b>	1765	<b>o</b>	1789
<b>P</b>	1715	<b>O</b>	1740	<b>O</b>	1766	<b>p</b>	1790
<b>Q</b>	1716	<b>P</b>	1741	<b>P</b>	1767	<b>q</b>	1791
<b>R</b>	1717	<b>Q</b>	1742	<b>Q</b>	1768	<b>r</b>	1792
<b>S</b>	1718	<b>R</b>	1743	<b>R</b>	1769	<b>s</b>	1793
<b>T</b>	1719	<b>S</b>	1744	<b>S</b>	1770	<b>t</b>	1794
<b>U</b>	1720	<b>T</b>	1745	<b>T</b>	1771	<b>u</b>	1795
<b>V</b>	1721	<b>U</b>	1746	<b>U</b>	1772	<b>v</b>	1796
<b>W</b>	1722	<b>V</b>	1747	<b>V</b>	1773		
<b>X</b>	1723	<b>W</b>	1748	<b>W</b>	1774		
<b>Y</b>	1724	<b>X</b>	1749	<b>X</b>	1775		
<b>Z</b>	1725	<b>Y</b>	1750				
		<b>Z</b>	1751				

MARKS.

1. Chester mark.      2. Leopard's head crowned.      3. Maker's mark.  
   4. Date-letter.      5. Lion passant.      And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1701 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

<b>A</b>	1797	<b>A</b>	1818	<b>A</b>	1839	<b>a</b>	1864
<b>B</b>	1798	<b>B</b>	1819	<b>B</b>	1840	<b>b</b>	1865
<b>C</b>	1799	<b>C</b>	1820	<b>C</b>	1841	<b>c</b>	1866
<b>D</b>	1800	<b>D</b>	1821	<b>D</b>	1842	<b>d</b>	1867
<b>E</b>	1801	<b>E</b>	1822	<b>E</b>	1843	<b>e</b>	1868
<b>F</b>	1802	<b>F</b>	1823	<b>F</b>	1844	<b>f</b>	1869
<b>G</b>	1803	<b>G</b>	1824	<b>G</b>	1845	<b>g</b>	1870
<b>H</b>	1804	<b>H</b>	1825	<b>H</b>	1846	<b>h</b>	1871
<b>I</b>	1805	<b>I</b>	1826	<b>I</b>	1847	<b>i</b>	1872
<b>K</b>	1806	<b>K</b>	1827	<b>K</b>	1848	<b>k</b>	1873
<b>L</b>	1807	<b>L</b>	1828	<b>L</b>	1849	<b>l</b>	1874
<b>M</b>	1808	<b>M</b>	1829	<b>M</b>	1850	<b>m</b>	1875
<b>N</b>	1809	<b>N</b>	1830	<b>N</b>	1851	<b>n</b>	1876
<b>O</b>	1810	<b>O</b>	1831	<b>O</b>	1852	<b>o</b>	1877
<b>P</b>	1811	<b>P</b>	1832	<b>P</b>	1853	<b>p</b>	1878
<b>Q</b>	1812	<b>Q</b>	1833	<b>Q</b>	1854	<b>q</b>	1879
<b>R</b>	1813	<b>R</b>	1834	<b>R</b>	1855	<b>r</b>	1880
<b>S</b>	1814	<b>S</b>	1835	<b>S</b>	1856	<b>s</b>	1881
<b>T</b>	1815	<b>T</b>	1836	<b>T</b>	1857	<b>t</b>	1882
<b>U</b>	1816	<b>U</b>	1837	<b>U</b>	1858	<b>u</b>	1883
<b>V</b>	1817	<b>V</b>	1838	<b>V</b>	1859	<b>A</b>	1884
				<b>W</b>	1860	<b>B</b>	1885
				<b>W</b>	1861	<b>C</b>	1886
				<b>£</b>	1862	<b>D</b>	1887
				<b>Z</b>	1863	<b>E</b>	1888

MARKS.

1. Chester mark      2. Leopard's head crowned (till 1839).      3. Maker's mark.  
                             4. Date-letter.      5. Lion passant.      6. Sovereign's head.

	1702		*1721		1740		1759
	1703		1722		1741		1760
	1704		1723		1743		1769
	1705		1724		1743		1770
	1706		1725		1744		1771
	1707		1726		1745		1772
	1708		1727		1746		1773
	1709		1728		1747		1774
	1710		1729		1748		1775
	1711		1730		1749		1776
	1712		1731		1750		1777
	1713		1732		1751		1778
	1714		1733		1752		1779
	1715		1734		1753		1780
P	1716		1735		1754		1781
	1717		1736		1755		1782
D	1718		1737		1756		1783
E	1719		1738		1757		1784
	1720		1739		1758		1785
							1786
							1787
							1788
							1789
							1790

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark.

4. Date-letter.

2. Leopard's head crowned.

5. Lion passant.

And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

3. Maker's mark.

NOTE.—1702 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

\* From 1721 to 1727 the lion passant is found turned to the right, a most unusual circumstance. The letter for 1721 often resembles the Edinburgh letter for 1681.

<b>A</b>	1791	<b>A</b>	1815	<b>A</b>	1839	<b>B</b>	1864
<b>B</b>	1792	<b>B</b>	1816	<b>B</b>	1840	<b>b</b>	1865
<b>C</b>	1793	<b>C</b>	1817	<b>C</b>	1841	<b>c</b>	1866
<b>D</b>	1794	<b>D</b>	1818	<b>D</b>	1842	<b>d</b>	1867
<b>E</b>	1795	<b>E</b>	1819	<b>E</b>	1843	<b>e</b>	1868
<b>F</b>	1796	<b>F</b>	1820	<b>F</b>	1844	<b>f</b>	1869
<b>G</b>	1797	<b>G</b>	1821	<b>G</b>	1845	<b>g</b>	1870
<b>H</b>	1798	<b>H</b>	1822	<b>H</b>	1846	<b>h</b>	1871
<b>I</b>	1799	<b>I</b>	1823	<b>I</b>	1847	<b>i</b>	1872
				<b>J</b>	1848		
<b>K</b>	1800	<b>K</b>	1824	<b>K</b>	1849	<b>k</b>	1873
<b>L</b>	1801	<b>L</b>	1825	<b>L</b>	1850	<b>l</b>	1874
<b>M</b>	1802	<b>M</b>	1826	<b>M</b>	1851	<b>m</b>	1875
<b>N</b>	1803	<b>N</b>	1827	<b>N</b>	1852	<b>n</b>	1876
<b>O</b>	1804	<b>O</b>	1828	<b>O</b>	1853	<b>o</b>	1877
<b>P</b>	1805	<b>P</b>	1829	<b>P</b>	1854	<b>p</b>	1878
<b>Q</b>	1806	<b>Q</b>	1830	<b>Q</b>	1855	<b>q</b>	1879
<b>R</b>	1807	<b>R</b>	1831	<b>R</b>	1856	<b>r</b>	1880
<b>S</b>	1808	<b>S</b>	1832	<b>S</b>	1857	<b>s</b>	1881
<b>T</b>	1809	<b>T</b>	1833	<b>T</b>	1858	<b>t</b>	1882
<b>U</b>	1810	<b>U</b>	1834	<b>U</b>	1859	<b>u</b>	1883
<b>W</b>	1811	<b>W</b>	1835	<b>W</b>	1860		
<b>X</b>	1812	<b>X</b>	1836	<b>X</b>	1861		
<b>Y</b>	1813	<b>Y</b>	1837	<b>Y</b>	1862		
<b>Z</b>	1814	<b>Z</b>	1838	<b>Z</b>	1863		

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark.  
2. Leopard's head crowned.  
3. Maker's mark.  
4. Date-letter.  
5. Lion passant.  
6. Sovereign's head.

<b>A</b>	1773	a	1799	<b>A</b>	1826	<b>A</b>	1850	<b>a</b>	1875
<b>B</b>	1774	b	1800	<b>B</b>	1826	<b>B</b>	1851	<b>b</b>	1876
<b>C</b>	1775	c	1801	<b>C</b>	1827	<b>C</b>	1852	<b>c</b>	1877
<b>D</b>	1776	d	1802	<b>D</b>	1828	<b>D</b>	1853	<b>d</b>	1878
<b>E</b>	1777	e	1803	<b>E</b>	1829	<b>E</b>	1854	<b>e</b>	1879
<b>F</b>	1778	f	1804	<b>F</b>	1830	<b>F</b>	1855	<b>f</b>	1880
<b>G</b>	1779	g	1805	<b>G</b>	1831	<b>G</b>	1856	<b>g</b>	1881
<b>H</b>	1780	h	1806	<b>H</b>	1832	<b>H</b>	1857	<b>h</b>	1882
<b>I</b>	1781	i	1807	<b>I</b>	1833	<b>I</b>	1858	<b>i</b>	1883
<b>J</b>	1782	j	1808	<b>J</b>	1834	<b>K</b>	1859	<b>j</b>	1884
<b>K</b>	1783	k	1809	<b>L</b>	1835	<b>L</b>	1860	<b>k</b>	1885
<b>L</b>	1784	l	1810	<b>M</b>	1836	<b>M</b>	1861	<b>l</b>	1886
<b>M</b>	1785	m	1811	<b>N</b>	1837	<b>N</b>	1862	<b>m</b>	1887
<b>N</b>	1786	n	1812	<b>O</b>	1838	<b>O</b>	1863	<b>n</b>	1888
<b>O</b>	1787	o	1813	<b>P</b>	1839	<b>P</b>	1864	<b>o</b>	1889
<b>P</b>	1788	p	1814	<b>Q</b>	1840	<b>Q</b>	1865	<b>p</b>	1890
<b>Q</b>	1789	q	1815	<b>R</b>	1841	<b>R</b>	1866	<b>q</b>	1891
<b>R</b>	1790	r	1816	<b>S</b>	1842	<b>S</b>	1867	<b>r</b>	1892
<b>S</b>	1791	s	1817	<b>T</b>	1843	<b>T</b>	1868	<b>s</b>	1893
<b>T</b>	1792	t	1818	<b>U</b>	1844	<b>U</b>	1869	<b>t</b>	1894
<b>U</b>	1793	u	1819	<b>V</b>	1845	<b>V</b>	1870	<b>u</b>	1895
<b>V</b>	1794	v	1820	<b>W</b>	1846	<b>W</b>	1871	<b>v</b>	1896
<b>W</b>	1795	w	1821	<b>X</b>	1847	<b>X</b>	1872	<b>w</b>	1897
<b>X</b>	1796	x	1822	<b>Y</b>	1848	<b>Y</b>	1873	<b>x</b>	1898
<b>Y</b>	1797	y	1823	<b>Z</b>	1849	<b>Z</b>	1874	<b>y</b>	1899
<b>Z</b>	1798	z	1824					<b>z</b>	

Birmingham.]

MARKS.

1. Anchor.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.  
And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.      4. Lion passant.

NOTE.—For new standard silver the figure of Britannia is used instead of the lion passant.

<b>C</b>	1778	<b>E</b>	1799	<b>a</b>	1824	<b>A</b>	1844	<b>A</b>	1868
<b>F</b>	1774	<b>N</b>	1800	<b>b</b>	1825	<b>B</b>	1845	<b>B</b>	1869
<b>H</b>	1776	<b>H</b>	1801	<b>c</b>	1826	<b>C</b>	1846	<b>C</b>	1870
<b>R</b>	1778	<b>M</b>	1802	<b>d</b>	1827	<b>D</b>	1847	<b>D</b>	1871
<b>H</b>	1777	<b>F</b>	1803	<b>e</b>	1828	<b>E</b>	1848	<b>E</b>	1872
<b>G</b>	1778	<b>G</b>	1804	<b>f</b>	1829	<b>F</b>	1849	<b>F</b>	1873
<b>A</b>	1779	<b>B</b>	1805	<b>g</b>	1830	<b>G</b>	1850	<b>G</b>	1874
<b>C</b>	1780	<b>A</b>	1806	<b>h</b>	1831	<b>H</b>	1851	<b>H</b>	1875
<b>B</b>	1781	<b>S</b>	1807	<b>k</b>	1832	<b>I</b>	1852	<b>J</b>	1876
<b>G</b>	1782	<b>P</b>	1808	<b>l</b>	1833	<b>K</b>	1853	<b>K</b>	1877
<b>B</b>	1783	<b>K</b>	1809	<b>m</b>	1834	<b>L</b>	1854		1878
<b>3</b>	1784	<b>L</b>	1810	<b>p</b>	1835	<b>M</b>	1855		1879
<b>Z</b>	1785	<b>C</b>	1811	<b>q</b>	1836	<b>N</b>	1856		1880
<b>R</b>	1786	<b>D</b>	1812	<b>r</b>	1837	<b>O</b>	1857		1881
<b>Z</b>	1787	<b>R</b>	1813	<b>s</b>	1838	<b>P</b>	1858		1882
<b>W</b>	1788	<b>W</b>	1814	<b>t</b>	1839	<b>R</b>	1859		1883
<b>M</b>	1789	<b>O</b>	1815	<b>u</b>	1840	<b>S</b>	1860		1884
<b>Z</b>	1790	<b>T</b>	1816	<b>v</b>	1841	<b>T</b>	1861		1885
<b>P</b>	1791	<b>X</b>	1817	<b>x</b>	1842	<b>U</b>	1862		1886
<b>Q</b>	1792	<b>I</b>	1818	<b>z</b>	1843	<b>V</b>	1863		1887
<b>Q</b>	1793	<b>V</b>	1819			<b>W</b>	1864		1888
<b>M</b>	1794	<b>Q</b>	1820			<b>X</b>	1865		1889
<b>Q</b>	1795	<b>Y</b>	1821			<b>Y</b>	1866		1890
<b>Z</b>	1796	<b>Z</b>	1822			<b>Z</b>	1867		1891
<b>F</b>	1797	<b>U</b>	1823						1892
<b>W</b>	1798						†	†	

*Sheffield.]*

MARKS.

1. Crown.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.      4. Lion passant.

And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTES.—For new standard silver the figure of Britannia is used instead of the lion passant. The crown and date-letter are used on the same punch, or applied as separate marks, as best suits the article to be stamped.

\* The letters of this alphabet cannot be accurately rendered in type. They closely resemble those of Alphabet XII. in the London tables.

1893 onwards small black-letter alphabet in square shield, with corners clipped.

ALPHABET I.	ALPHABET II.	ALPHABET III.	ALPHABET IV.
1681	A	1706	A
1682	B	1706	B
1683	C	1707	C
1684	D	1708	D
1685	E	1709	E
1686	F	1710	F
1687	G	1711	G
1688	H	1712	H
1689	I	1713	J
1690	K	1714	K
1691	L	1715	L
1692	M	↑ 1716	M
1693	N	↓ 1717	N
1694	O	1718	O
1695	P	1719	P
1696	Q	1720	Q
1697	R	1721	R
1698	S	1722	S
1699	T	1723	T
1700	U	1724	U
1701	V	1725	V
1702	W	1726	W
1703	X	1727	X
1704	Y	1728	Y
	Z	1729	Z

Edinburgh.]

MARKS.

1. The castle.  
2. Maker's mark.  
3. Date letter.  
4. Assay-Master's initials till 1759, in which year the thistle was substituted.

\* 1682, also  and . † 1716, also . ‡ 1717, also  and .

§ 1753, also .

Edinburgh, 1

## MARKS.

1. The castle.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.  
4. Thistle.      And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

\* 1789, also J.

† 1882 onwards, small black-letter alphabet in oval shield.

A	1819	A	1845	A	1871	A	1897
B	1830	B	1846	B	1872	B	1898
C	1831	C	1847	C	1873	C	1899
D	1832	D	1848	D	1874		
E	1833	E	1849	E	1875	etc.	
F	1834	F	1850	F	1876		
G	1825	G	1851	G	1877		
H	1826	H	1852	H	1878		
I	1827	I	1853	I	1879		
J	1838	J	1854	J	1880		
K	1829	K	1855	K	1881		
L	1830	L	1856	L	1882		
M	1831	M	1857	M	1883		
N	1832	N	1858	N	1884		
O	1833	O	1859	O	1885		
P	1834	P	1860	P	1886		
Q	1835	Q	1861	Q	1887		
R	1836	R	1862	R	1888		
S	1837	S	1863	S	1889		
T	1838	T	1864	T	1890		
U	1839	U	1865	U	1891		
V	1840	V	1866	V	1892		
W	1841	W	1867	W	1893		
X	1842	X	1868	X	1894		
Y	1843	Y	1869	Y	1895		
Z	1844	Z	1870	Z	1896		

Glasgow.]

MARKS.

1. Tree, fish, and bell.  
2. Maker's mark.  
3. Date-letter.  
4. Lion rampant.  
5. Sovereign's head to 1890.

	1638	a	1658		1678		1698
	1639	b	1659		1679		1699
	1640	c	1660		1680		1700
D	1641	d	1661		1681		1701
E	1642	e	1662		1682		1702
F	1643	f	1663		1683		1703
G	1644	g	1664		1684		1704
H	1645	h	1665		1685		1705
I	1646	i	1666		1686		1706
K	1647	k	1667		1687		1707
L	1648	l	1668		1688		1708
M	1649	m	1669		1689		1709
N	1650	n	1670		1690		1710
O	1651	o	1671		1691		1711
P	1652	p	1672		1692		1712
Q	1653	q	1673		1693		1713
R	1654	r	1674		1694		1714
S	1655	s	1675		1695		1715
T	1656	t	1676		1696		1716
U	1657	u	1677		1697		1717
							1718
							1719
							1720

Dublin.]

#### MARKS.

1. Harp crowned.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

NOTE.—The letters for 1644–48, 1656, 1659, and 1693 are from the Goldsmiths' books; the others, down to 1716, from dated specimens.

	A	1721		B	1746		C	1771		D	1796
	B	1722		C	1747		D	1772		E	1797
	C	1723		D	1748		E	1773		F	1798
	D	1724		E	1749		F	1774		G	1799
	E	1725		F	1750		G	1775		H	1800
	F	1726		G	1751		H	1776		I	1801
	G	1727		H	1752		I	1777		J	1802
	H	1728		I	1753		K	1778		L	1803
	I	1729		K	1754		L	1779		M	1804
	K	1730		L	1755		M	1780		N	1805
	L	1731		M	1756		N	1781		O	1806
	M	1732		N	1757		O	1782		P	1807
	N	1733		O	1758		P	1783		Q	1808
	O	1734		P	1759		Q	1784		R	1809
	P	1735		Q	1760		R	1785		S	1810
	Q	1736		R	1761		S	1786		T	1811
	R	1737		S	1762		T	1787		U	1812
	S	1738		T	1763		U	1788		V	1813
	T	1739		U	1764		V	1789		W	1814
	U	1740		V	1765		W	1790		X	1815
	V	1741		W	1766		X	1791		Y	1816
	W	1742		X	1767		Y	1792		Z	1817
	X	1743		Y	1768		Z	1793			1818
	Y	1744		Z	1769			1794			1819
	Z	1745			1770			1795			1820

Dublin.]

MARKS.

1. Harp crowned.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

4 (From 1730). Hibernia. And (from 1807) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—The shape of the shield for each alphabet is given at the commencement; the then current alphabet was changed from a plain to an ornamental escutcheon in 1808, the N for that year being found in escutcheons of both shapes.

<b>A</b>	1821	<b>a</b>	1846	<b>A</b>	1871	<b>A</b>	1896
<b>B</b>	1822	<b>b</b>	1847	<b>B</b>	1872	<b>B</b>	1897
<b>C</b>	1823	<b>c</b>	1848	<b>C</b>	1873	<b>C</b>	1898
<b>D</b>	1824	<b>d</b>	1849	<b>D</b>	1874	etc.	
<b>e</b> <b>E</b>	1825	<b>e</b>	1850	<b>E</b>	1875	Letter in square shield with corners clipped.	
<b>F</b>	1826	<b>f</b>	1851	<b>F</b>	1876		
<b>G</b>	1827	<b>g</b>	1852	<b>G</b>	1877		
<b>H</b>	1828	<b>h</b>	1853	<b>H</b>	1878		
<b>I</b>	1829	<b>j</b>	1854	<b>I</b>	1879		
<b>K</b>	1830	<b>k</b>	1855	<b>K</b>	1880		
<b>L</b>	1831	<b>l</b>	1856	<b>L</b>	1881		
<b>M</b>	1832	<b>m</b>	1857	<b>M</b>	1882		
<b>N</b>	1833	<b>n</b>	1858	<b>N</b>	1883		
<b>O</b>	1834	<b>o</b>	1859	<b>O</b>	1884		
<b>P</b>	1835	<b>P</b>	1860	<b>P</b>	1885		
<b>Q</b>	1836	<b>Q</b>	1861	<b>Q</b>	1886		
<b>R</b>	1837	<b>r</b>	1862	<b>R</b>	1887		
<b>S</b>	1838	<b>s</b>	1863	<b>S</b>	1888		
<b>T</b>	1839	<b>t</b>	1864	<b>T</b>	1889		
<b>U</b>	1840	<b>u</b>	1865	<b>U</b>	1890		
<b>V</b>	1841	<b>v</b>	1866	<b>V</b>	1891		
<b>W</b>	1842	<b>w</b>	1867	<b>W</b>	1892		
<b>X</b>	1843	<b>x</b>	1868	<b>X</b>	1893		
<b>Y</b>	1844	<b>y</b>	1869	<b>Y</b>	1894		
<b>Z</b>	1845	<b>z</b>	1870	<b>Z</b>	1895		

Dublin.]

MARKS.

1. Harp crowned.      2. Maker's mark.      3. Date-letter.  
4. Hibernia.      5. Sovereign's head to 1890.

NOTE.—From 1826 to 1870 the date-letters are found in shields of many different shapes.

# INDEX

[Marks consisting of two or more letters should be looked for under the first letter of the pair or group. Marks showing objects as well as initials are entered under the initials.]

A	PAGE	BB	PAGE
<b>A</b> . . . . .	41, 128, 150	<b>AN</b> . . . . .	69, 140
<i>A</i> . . . . .	51, 152	" linked . . . . .	139, 140, 143
<b>AB</b> . . . . .	34, 68, 132, 142, 158	Anchor, mark . . . . .	46, 61, 129, 136, 140
" linked . . . . .	52, 130, 150	" a Birmingham mark . . . . .	35
<b>Ab</b> . . . . .	154	Animal, mark . . . . .	126, 127, 128, 150
<b>ABD</b> . . . . .	58, 59	Animal's head, mark . . . . .	129
Aberdeen, marks used at . . . . .	58	<b>AP</b> . . . . .	146
<b>AB.GB</b> . . . . .	159	Apostle spoons . . . . .	103
<b>AB.LD.</b> . . . . .	158	<b>AR</b> . . . . .	21, 50, 68, 137, 155
<b>ABS</b> . . . . .	160	" linked . . . . .	52
<b>AC</b> . . . . .	143	<b>Ar</b> . . . . .	153
" linked . . . . .	127	<b>AR.PO.</b> . . . . .	155
<b>AC.IN</b> . . . . .	145	Arrow, broad, mark . . . . .	126
<i>Ac</i> . . . . .	144	Arrows, sheaf of . . . . .	149
" linked . . . . .	127	<b>AS</b> . . . . .	52, 54, 66
Acanthus, ornament . . . . .	84, 96	<b>As</b> . . . . .	31
<b>AD</b> . . . . .	154	<b>ASH</b> . . . . .	137
" linked . . . . .	52	<b>AS.JS.AS</b> . . . . .	161
<b>AE</b> . . . . .	54	<b>AT</b> . . . . .	151, 156
<b>AF</b> . . . . .	36, 54, 58, 134, 137, 152	<b>AU</b> . . . . .	54
<b>AF.SG.</b> . . . . .	159	<i>Ay</i> . . . . .	145
<b>AG</b> . . . . .	56, 66, 68	Avoirdupois weight and Troy compared . . . . .	124
<b>AH</b> . . . . .	19	<b>B</b> . . . . .	41, 52, 152
" linked . . . . .	61	<i>B</i> . . . . .	52, 54, 153
<b>AH.WW</b> . . . . .	151	<b>Ba</b> . . . . .	139, 142
<b>AI.WT</b> . . . . .	151	<b>BANF</b> , mark . . . . .	19, 61
<b>AI</b> . . . . .	151	<b>B &amp; N</b> . . . . .	57
<b>AK</b> . . . . .	13, 136, 157	Barrel, mark . . . . .	125
" linked . . . . .	127	" and newt, mark . . . . .	129
<b>AL</b> . . . . .	53, 68, 141, 147	Barnstaple . . . . .	39
" linked . . . . .	59, 52	Basins, ewers and . . . . .	98
Alms, plates and basins for . . . . .	109	Baskets, cake and bread . . . . .	118
<b>ALT</b> . . . . .	55	<b>BB</b> . . . . .	36
<b>AM</b> . . . . .	36		
" linked . . . . .	136, 139		

# INDEX

BC	PAGE	CRESCENT	PAGE
<b>BC</b>	157	Castle, triple, an Edinburgh	
<b>BC</b>	158	mark	50, 60
<b>BD</b>	58, 148	" of three towers, an	
<b>BE</b>	17, 154	Exeter mark	28
Beakers	92	Castles, three on a shield, a	
Bear, mark	129	Newcastle mark	18
Bell, mark	131	" three on a shield, an	
<b>BENTLY</b>	28	Aberdeen mark	58
<b>BF</b>	133, 155	Catherine-wheel, mark	40
" cypher	136	Candle-cups	94
<b>BI</b>	139	<b>CB</b>	133, 158
<b>Bi</b>	19, 153	" linked	130
<b>BJ</b>	154	<b>CB.TB</b>	159
Bird, mark		" linked	54, 132
	127, 128, 132, 133, 137, 139	<b>CD</b>	127
Bird's head, mark	149	<b>CF</b>	54
Birmingham, appointed an		<i>C</i>	160
assay-town	35	<b>CH</b>	145
Birmingham, marks used at	46	<b>CH</b>	15, 143
<b>BL</b>	159	" linked	14
<b>BN</b>	127, 149	Chain, two links of, mark	126
<b>BO</b>	140, 154	Chester, goldsmiths, their	
Boudoir furniture	381	marks	25, 26
Bowls, or saucers	109	" office, as re-estab-	
<b>BP</b>	132, 137	lished in 1701	24
<b>Br.</b>	153	" office, marks used	
Bristol	83, 93, 103	at, since 1702	24
Britannia, figure of, mark of		Chinese subjects, plate en-	
new sterling silver		graved with	96
	3, 10, 53, 181, 182	Chronological list of plate	41, 125
<b>BS</b>	144	<b>CI</b>	155
<b>BT</b>	151	<b>C, I</b> within	130
" linked	128	<b>CJ</b>	59
<b>Bu</b>	134, 142, 154	<b>CK</b>	152
Bull's head, mark	128	<b>C, K</b> within	157
<b>BV</b>	19	<b>CL</b>	55, 142
<i>BW</i>	145	<b>CLARK</b>	55
<b>BW</b>	155	<b>CM</b>	15, 146
<b>BY</b>	132	<b>CO</b>	133, 141
<b>CA</b>	157	<b>Co</b>	25, 140, 154
<b>Ca</b>	31	Cocoa-nut cups	85
<b>C, a</b> within	19	Coffee-pots	115
<b>CA.HG</b>	148	Compasses and star, mark	128
Candlesticks	112	Congers' heads, three, mark	39
Carlisle, mark used at	87	Cork, marks used at	70
Casters	114	<b>COTON</b>	27, 29
Castle and lion passant, a		<b>CP</b>	128
Norwich mark	21, 44	<b>CR</b>	16, 17, 21
Castle, single, mark		<b>CR.DR.</b>	21, 160
	102, 109, 129, 182	Crescent and star, mark	
			126, 127, 129, 130, 151

# INDEX

CRESCENT	PAGE	ESCALLOP	PAGE
Crescent and three stars, mark . . . . .	127	<b>DS</b> . . . . .	158
" and T, mark . . . . .	129	<b>DS.RS</b> . . . . .	147, 148, 158
" and W, mark . . . . .	129	<b>DT</b> . . . . .	155
Crescents, two, mark . . . . .	128	Dublin, Goldsmiths' Company at, notices of . . . . .	62
Cross, mark . . . . .	40, 60, 126, 130	" Goldsmiths' Company, its marks . . . . .	62
" pattée, mark . . . . .	23	Dundee, marks used at . . . . .	57
" with four pellets, mark . . . . .	19, 41	<b>DU.NH</b> . . . . .	159
Crown, ancient mark used at Norwich . . . . .	22, 23	Duty-marks . . . . .	5
" a Sheffield mark . . . . .	35, 46	<b>DW</b> . . . . .	132, 134, 143
" and 18 or 22, mark . . . . .	44, 46	<b>DW</b> . . . . .	144
Crowns, three, Hull mark . . . . .	32, 44	<b>E</b> . . . . .	52
Crucet-stands . . . . .	115	<b>EA</b> . . . . .	140, 146
<b>CS</b> . . . . .	135, 153	" linked . . . . .	28
<b>CT</b> . . . . .	69	<b>EA.EA</b> . . . . .	158
" linked . . . . .	134, 138	Eagle, mark . . . . .	59, 129
Cup, mark . . . . .	126, 150	Eagle's head, mark . . . . .	60
Cups, standing . . . . .	84	<b>EA.I.S</b> . . . . .	146
" various drinking . . . . .	81, 84, 91	<b>EASTON</b> . . . . .	27, 29
Cut-card, ornament . . . . .	96	<b>EB</b> . . . . .	19, 156, 157
<b>CW</b> . . . . .	17, 33, 42	<b>EC</b> . . . . .	142, 143, 147
<b>C, w within</b> . . . . .	130	<b>Ec</b> . . . . .	145
<b>D</b> . . . . .	129	<b>ED</b> . . . . .	152
<b>D</b> . . . . .	138	" linked . . . . .	30
<b>DA</b> . . . . .	153, 154	<b>ED</b> . . . . .	142
<b>DB</b> . . . . .	138	Edinburgh goldsmiths and their marks . . . . .	50, 60, 62
<b>DC</b> . . . . .	20	<b>EE.B.JW</b> . . . . .	160
<b>D, c within</b> . . . . .	130	<b>Ef</b> . . . . .	144
<b>DD</b> . . . . .	21, 159	<b>EG</b> . . . . .	136, 137, 145, 155
<b>DD.TB</b> . . . . .	21	<b>EH</b> . . . . .	23
<b>DE</b> . . . . .	140, 153	<b>EI</b> . . . . .	148
<b>DE.BA</b> . . . . .	140	<b>EJ</b> . . . . .	158
<b>DG</b> . . . . .	132, 157	<b>EL</b> . . . . .	31, 51, 55, 131
<b>DR</b> . . . . .	157	<b>EL</b> . . . . .	30
<b>DH</b> . . . . .	156	<b>ELGIN</b> . . . . .	61
" linked . . . . .	51	<b>EM</b> . . . . .	32, 34
<b>DH.RH</b> . . . . .	146	<b>EN.VA</b> . . . . .	154
<b>DI</b> . . . . .	153	<b>EO</b> . . . . .	55
<b>Di</b> . . . . .	155	<b>EP</b> . . . . .	54, 143
<b>DK</b> . . . . .	66, 67	Epergnes . . . . .	118
<b>DL</b> , in oval . . . . .	21	<b>ER</b> . . . . .	147, 151, 158
<b>DO</b> . . . . .	141	<b>ES</b> . . . . .	66, 134
Dog sejant, mark . . . . .	134	" linked . . . . .	128
Dorchester . . . . .	38	Escallop, mark . . . . .	129, 133
<b>DP</b> . . . . .	69, 146		
<b>DR</b> . . . . .	134, 136		
Dromedary, mark . . . . .	59		

# INDEX

ESCALLOP	PAGE	GS.TH	PAGE
Escallop and star, mark	133, 135	<b>FS</b>	137, 144, 151, 153, 157
<b>ESTON</b>	27, 29	" linked	130
<b>ET</b>	134, 147	<b>FT</b>	14
<b>EV</b>	138, 142, 147	<b>FV</b>	130
<i>EY</i>	175	<b>FW</b>	68, 134, 135, 137, 145
<b>EW</b>	143, 154	" linked	132
<b>EW</b>	145, 157	<i>FW</i>	146
Ewers, basins and	93		
Exeter, ancient marks used			
at	28, 45	<b>G</b>	42, 43, 130
" office, as re-estab-		<b>GA</b>	140, 161
lished in 1701.	28	<b>GA &amp; C</b>	35
" office, marks used at		Gadrooning, ornament	90, 112
since 1701	30, 44, 45	<b>GARTHORNE</b>	153
<b>EW</b>	156	Gateshead, marks used at	36
<b>F</b>	155, 156	<b>G, A</b> within	141
<i>F</i>	133	<b>GB</b>	159
<b>FA</b>	140, 141, 155	<i>FB</i>	20, 157
<b>FB</b>	15, 61, 149	<b>GB</b>	20
<b>FB.ND</b>	147	<b>GC</b>	50, 52
<i>FB</i>	19	" linked	50, 51
<b>FC</b>	147	<b>GD</b>	133
<b>FG</b>	139, 156	<b>GE</b>	156
<b>FH</b>	56	<b>GED</b>	3
Fire-dogs	383	<b>GF</b>	42
Fish, mark	126, 149	<b>GG</b>	16, 66, 136, 137
<i>FH</i>	145, 158	<b>GH</b>	143, 144, 157
<b>FK</b>	157	<b>Gi</b>	140
<b>FL</b>	141, 152	<i>GI</i>	157
Flag and staff, mark	129	<b>GI</b>	25, 141, 155
Fleece, mark.	36	<b>GI</b> , linked	14, 50, 51
Fleur-de-lys, mark	40, 61, 125, 127	<b>GL</b>	42
Fleur-de-lys and leopard's		Glasgow, its marks	61, 62
head crowned, dimidiated,		<b>GM</b>	16, 151
a York mark	13, 45	<b>GO</b>	156
Flower, mark	23	Goat's head, mark	36
<b>FN</b>	157	Goldsmiths' Company, legis-	
<b>FO</b> , linked	153	lation relating to the	2
<b>Fr</b>	30, 154	<b>GP</b>	41
Forks, when introduced	108	Grapes, bunch of, mark	128
<b>FR</b>	30	Grasshopper, mark	127
" linked	128	<b>GR</b> , linked	50
<i>Fr</i>	154	<b>G, R</b> within	141
<i>Fr</i>	19	<b>GS</b>	53, 134, 143, 156, 159, 160
		<i>GS</i>	144, 147
		<b>GS.TH</b>	149

# INDEX

GS.WF	PAGE	IG	PAGE
<b>GS.WF</b>	.		
<b>GU</b>	.		19, 155
<b>GV</b>	.		140
<b>GW</b>	152		150
	26, 58, 144, 159, 160		23
" linked	58		27
<b>GW</b>	144		55, 145
<b>G, w within</b>	143		
 <b>H</b>			
<b>H</b> , as a Hull mark	150		
<b>HA</b>	32, 44		
	140, 155		
" linked	23, 61		
<b>Ha</b>	31		
<b>Hanaps</b>	84		
<b>Hand</b> , mark	126, 151		
<b>Hand and croslet</b> , mark	127		
" and crown, mark	127		
" and hammer, mark	128, 150		
<b>Harp</b> , mark	130		
" crowned, an Irish mark	63, 70		
<b>Hart</b> lodged, mark	130		
<b>HB</b>	54, 157		
" linked	54, 71, 128, 134, 151		
<b>HCB</b>	148		
<b>HC</b>	148, 150		
<b>HC.IE</b>	159		
<b>HD</b>	151		
<b>H &amp; E</b>	20		
<b>HE</b>	136		
<b>Head</b> , animal's, mark	127, 130		
" man's, mark	126		
<b>Heart</b> , mark	126		
<b>Helmet</b> , mark	131, 150		
<b>Heriot</b> , George	48, 151		
<b>HG</b>	51, 55, 134, 148		
<b>HH</b>	156		
<b>HI</b>	142		
" linked	134		
<b>Hibernia</b> , figure of, an Irish mark	64, 70		
<b>HL</b> , linked	51, 61, 129		
<b>HM</b>	67		
<b>HM</b>	145		
<b>HN</b>	134, 149, 159, 160		
<b>HN.RH</b>	160		
<b>HO</b>	31, 142		
 <b>I</b>			
<b>IA</b>	126, 130, 154		
<b>IA</b>	145, 147		
<b>IA.MF</b>	144		
<b>IA.UA</b>	144		
<b>IB</b>	33, 57, 129, 130, 131, 133, 136, 137, 142, 149, 152, 155, 160		
<b>IB</b>	30, 145		
<b>IB.EB</b>	159		
<b>IC</b>	20, 66, 67, 69, 126, 127, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142, 144, 147, 160		
<b>IC</b>	20, 157		
<b>IC.TH</b>	160		
<b>IC.WR</b>	160		
<b>ID</b>	19, 23, 136, 139, 151, 153, 158		
" linked	23		
<b>IE</b>	142, 143, 144, 151, 153, 155, 159		
<b>IE</b>	30, 31		
<b>IF</b>	20, 42, 50, 51, 52, 127, 128, 131, 150, 156		
<b>IF.IB</b>	155		
<b>IF</b>	20, 157		
<b>IG</b>	41, 55, 57, 133, 134, 135, 136, 143, 152, 155		
" linked	129, 143, 150		

# INDEX

IG	PAGE	IH	PAGE
<b>IG &amp; Co.</b> . . . . .	35	<b>IR</b> . . . . .	19, 21, 27, 29, 131, 135, 145, 149, 151, 155
<i>Ig</i> , cypher . . . . .	137	“ linked . . . . .	27, 29
<b>IH</b> 20, 66, 68, 129, 137, 147, 148, 150, 153, 157, 159		<b>IR.DD</b> . . . . .	21
“ linked . . . . .	134	<i>Ir</i> . . . . .	145
<b>IH.CS</b> . . . . .	147	Irish marks, table of . . . . .	65
<b>IH.HE</b> . . . . .	20	<b>IS</b> 51, 52, 54, 65, 69, 131, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 148, 153, 155, 156	
<b>IH.IP</b> . . . . .	17	“ linked . . . . .	51, 53, 129, 131, 136
<b>II</b> . . . . .	71, 132, 184, 137, 138	<i>Is</i> . . . . .	30, 144, 146, 153
<i>II</i> . . . . .	158	<b>ISH</b> . . . . .	161
<b>IK</b> 20, 51, 55, 69, 131, 135, 137, 143, 147		<b>ISZ</b> . . . . .	153
<i>Ik</i> . King . . . . .	144	<b>IT</b> . . . . .	15, 16, 65, 132, 134, 149, 157, 158
<b>IK.TG</b> . . . . .	158	<i>IT</i> . . . . .	
<b>IL</b> 20, 29, 50, 51, 53, 57, 69, 148, 155, 159		<i>IT</i> . . . . .	
“ in oval . . . . .	21	<b>IV</b> . . . . .	143
<b>ILB</b> . . . . .	69	<b>IW</b> . . . . .	130, 134
<i>IL</i> . . . . .	59	“ linked . . . . .	19, 50, 134, 151
<b>IL.HL</b> . . . . .	160	<i>IW</i> . . . . .	66, 157
<b>IL.HL.CL</b> . . . . .	160	<b>IX</b> . . . . .	144
<i>IL.IG</i> . . . . .	20	<b>IW &amp; Co.</b> . . . . .	35
<b>IL.IR</b> . . . . .	20	<b>IW.RG</b> . . . . .	149
<b>IL.IS</b> . . . . .	146	<b>IWS.WE</b> . . . . .	160
<b>IM</b> 20, 54, 134, 146, 149, 151, 152, 156, 159		<b>IW.VL</b> . . . . .	147
“ linked . . . . .	51	<b>IW.WT</b> . . . . .	148
<b>IM.CK</b> . . . . .	156	<b>IX</b> . . . . .	138, 148
<b>IM.FB</b> . . . . .	131	<b>IX.OI</b> . . . . .	147
<b>IM &amp; ISH</b> . . . . .	161	<b>Ja</b> . . . . .	142
<b>IN</b> . . . . .	135, 136, 157	<b>JB</b> . . . . .	30, 69, 160
<i>IN</i> . . . . .	157	<i>IB</i> linked . . . . .	151, 152
<b>INe</b> . . . . .	157	<b>JC</b> . . . . .	160
<b>INS</b> . . . . .	59	<b>IC</b> . . . . .	19, 30, 146
Inverness, marks used at . . . . .	59	<b>JCE</b> . . . . .	160
<b>IO</b> . . . . .	17	<i>ID</i> linked . . . . .	51
<b>IONS</b> . . . . .	27, 29	<b>JE</b> . . . . .	30, 159
<b>IP</b> 15, 29, 39, 66, 69, 131, 159		<i>IE</i> . . . . .	30, 31
<i>IP</i> . . . . .	145, 146	<i>IF</i> . . . . .	20
<b>IP &amp; Co.</b> . . . . .	35	<i>IC</i> . . . . .	157
<b>IP.EW</b> . . . . .	146		
<b>IP.IP</b> . . . . .	159		
<b>IQ</b> . . . . .	146		

# INDEX

II	PAGE	MA	PAGE
<i>JJ</i>	156, 158	Leopard's head crowned, the national standard mark	6
<b>JK</b>	20, 69	<b>LG</b>	23
<b>JM</b> , linked	51	<i>LH.C</i>	158
<i>JM</i>	157	<b>LH.FB</b>	146
<b>JP</b>	69	<b>LI</b>	141
<b>JS</b>	69	Lilies, pot of, mark	58
<b>JS.AS</b>	161	Lincolnshire, mark found in	37
<b>JS</b>	146	Lion and ship, mark	39
Jugs, stoneware mounted	80	Lion, castle and, a Norwich mark	21, 44
<b>JW</b>	160	Lion passant, first actual mention of	9
<b>K</b>	139	" " to sinister, where used as a mark	18, 19, 44
<b>K &amp; D</b>	55	" " when introduced as a mark and why	9
<b>KA</b>	143	Lion rampant, mark	23
<b>KA.MU</b>	156	Lion rampant, a Glasgow mark	62
<b>KE</b>	153	Lions, five on a cross, a York mark	44
Kettles, tea	115	Lions passant, three dimidiated, with three garbs dimidiated, a Chester mark	24, 44, 45
Key, mark	126	<b>LM</b>	155
<b>KF</b>	152	<b>LO</b>	55, 141
<b>KI</b>	134, 153	<i>LH.C</i> , linked	141
<b>KI</b>	19	<b>Lo</b>	31, 140
<b>KING, J</b>	144	London date-letter, when first appointed	8
King's head, mark of, when instituted	11	London marks, table of	5, 163
King's Lynn, marks used at	39	<b>LP</b>	156
<b>KM</b>	32, 33	<i>LH.P</i>	144
 		<b>LS</b>	137
<b>L &amp; B</b>	69	" linked	38, 125
<b>LA</b>	19, 142, 154, 156	<b>Lu</b>	140
<i>LA</i>	60	 	
Lamb and flag, mark	143	<b>M</b>	41, 51, 127, 128, 130, 135, 136
Lamerie, Paul	8, 143, 144	<b>M &amp; C</b>	57
<b>L &amp; R</b>	20	<b>MA</b>	142, 154
<b>LB</b>	147, 151	<b>Ma</b>	26, 142
<b>LC</b>	136, 138, 158		
<b>LD</b>	144		
<b>LE</b>	140		
<b>Le</b>	142, 153		
Leaf, mark	149		
Leeds, mark probably used at	36		
Leg, mark	127		
Leopard's head crowned, first mention of the	4		

# INDEX

MA	PAGE	PIG	PAGE
<i>MA</i> , linked . . . . .	31	<i>NE</i> . . . . .	155
<b>MA.BA</b> . . . . .	19	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gold-smiths of, their marks	44, 46
<b>MA.EP</b> . . . . .	142	Newt and barrel, mark	129
Maidenhead, mark . . . . .	23, 126	<b>NG</b> . . . . .	138
Maker's mark, first mention in England of . . . . .	6	<b>NORTH</b> . . . . .	126
Makers' marks, chronological list of . . . . .	125	Norwich, its ancient marks	21, 129
Man, mark . . . . .	126	<b>NR</b> . . . . .	180
Marks, London, table of . . . . .	5, 163	<b>NS</b> , linked . . . . .	127
Marks used at Birmingham . . . . .	35	<b>N.S. &amp; Co.</b> . . . . .	35
"    "    Chester . . . . .	44, 45	<b>NT</b> , linked . . . . .	41, 52
"    "    Exeter . . . . .	44, 45	<b>NW</b> . . . . .	134, 152
"    "    Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . . . .	44, 46	OBJECT uncertain, mark . . . . .	127
"    "    Norwich . . . . .	44	<b>OF</b> , linked . . . . .	153
"    "    Sheffield . . . . .	46	<b>OJ</b> . . . . .	158
"    "    York . . . . .	14, 44, 45	Orb and cross, mark . . . . .	23, 126
<b>MATHEV</b> . . . . .	28, 29	<b>OS</b> . . . . .	136
Mazers . . . . .	72	<b>OSBORN</b> . . . . .	28
<b>MB</b> , linked . . . . .	15, 130	<b>Ob</b> . . . . .	154
<b>MC.GA</b> . . . . .	161	<b>P</b> . . . . .	53, 138, 155, 156
<b>MD</b> , linked . . . . .	71	<b>PA</b> . . . . .	140, 153
<b>ME</b> . . . . .	139, 154	<b>Pa</b> . . . . .	141, 142
<i>MF</i> . . . . .	158	<i>PA</i> . . . . .	145
"    linked . . . . .	158	<b>PA.PM</b> . . . . .	157
<b>MG</b> . . . . .	16, 142, 150	<b>PB</b> . . . . .	50, 133, 135, 156, 157
<b>MH</b> . . . . .	139	<b>PB.AB</b> . . . . .	148
"    linked . . . . .	23, 151	<b>PB.AB.WB</b> . . . . .	149
<b>MI</b> . . . . .	154	<b>PB.IB</b> . . . . .	159
<b>MK</b> . . . . .	69, 137	<b>PB.WB</b> . . . . .	160
<b>ML</b> . . . . .	156	<b>PC</b> . . . . .	7, 143, 146
<b>ML</b> , linked . . . . .	155	<i>PC</i> . . . . .	157
<i>Mo</i> . . . . .	30	<b>PD</b> . . . . .	152
Monograms, uncertain, marks . . . . .	41	<b>PE</b> . . . . .	25, 30, 141, 154
Monteiths . . . . .	110	<i>PE</i> . . . . .	153
Montrose, marks used at . . . . .	59	<i>Pf</i> . . . . .	25
<b>MO</b> . . . . .	154	Pegasus, mark . . . . .	23
<b>MORE</b> . . . . .	41	Perth, marks used at . . . . .	59
<b>MP</b> . . . . .	156	<b>PG</b> . . . . .	54, 60, 146, 151
<b>MS.ES</b> . . . . .	160	"    linked . . . . .	129
<b>MW</b> . . . . .	68	<b>PH</b> . . . . .	139, 143
<b>MY</b> . . . . .	54	"    linked . . . . .	132
<b>N and G</b> . . . . .	127	<b>PI</b> . . . . .	20
<b>NB</b> , linked . . . . .	127	<b>PIG</b> . . . . .	146
<b>NC</b> . . . . .	155	Pig, mark . . . . .	41
<b>ND</b> . . . . .	158		

# INDEX

PK	PAGE	SA	PAGE
<b>PK</b>	67, 138	<i>Rg</i>	51, 55, 157, 160
<b>PL</b>	31, 140, 143, 153, 154	<b>RG</b>	14, 52, 58, 71, 151, 159
<i>PL</i>	144	<b>RG.TC.</b>	144, 145
" linked	152	<i>RH</i>	68
Plate, chronological list of	125	<b>RH</b>	15, 68, 133, 136, 137, 148, 160
<b>PM</b>	16, 138	" linked	128
<b>PN</b>	147	<b>RH.DH.</b>	149
" linked	52	<b>RH.DH.SH</b>	149
<b>PO</b>	154	<b>RH.SH</b>	159
Pod with peas (?), mark	125	<b>RI</b>	42, 53, 132
Porringers and posnets	94	<b>RI</b>	25, 26
Pound, Troy and Avoirdupois		<b>RK</b>	16, 54, 60, 127, 134
compared	124	<b>RL</b>	57, 136, 137, 158
<b>PP</b>	14, 136, 156	<b>RM</b>	20, 132, 133, 159
<i>PP</i>	145	" linked	129, 137
<b>PR</b>	51, 56, 160	<b>RSH</b>	20
Provincial assay towns, as re-established in 1701-2	130	<b>RM.RC</b>	158
Provincial date-letters, alpha- bets of	162	<b>RM.TM</b>	159
<b>PS</b>	161	<b>RN</b>	59, 135
<b>P &amp; S.</b>	21, 61, 149, 159	<b>RO</b>	28, 42, 141, 154
<b>PT</b>	50, 67	<b>Ro</b>	25, 139, 140, 153
Pudsey spoon, the	105	<i>Rg</i>	153
<b>PW</b>	147	Rose, an old Carlisle mark	39
<b>PY</b>	140	" crowned, a Norwich mark	23, 144
<i>R</i>	138	Rose spray, mark	23
<b>RA</b>	59, 135, 141, 144, 151, 154	<b>RP</b>	21, 53, 130, 138, 148, 151, 152, 156, 157
<i>RA</i>	157	<b>RP.RS</b>	21
<i>Ra</i>	19	<b>RR</b>	26, 33, 146, 160
<i>Ra</i>	154	<b>RS</b>	19, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 149, 156
<b>RADCLIFF</b>	27, 29	<i>RiS</i>	161
<b>RB</b>	14, 131, 132, 133, 144, 155	<b>RT</b>	139
<i>RB</i>	20	<b>RT</b> , linked	41
<b>RC</b>	40, 139, 131, 132, 133, 138, 143, 148, 159, 160	<b>RU</b>	140
" linked	139	<b>RV</b>	134
<b>R.Cox</b>	158	<b>RW</b>	15, 16, 69, 129, 130, 139, 302
<b>RC.GS</b>	160	" linked	130, 131
<b>RD</b>	136	<b>RZ</b>	157
" linked	51, 127	<b>S</b>	66, 135, 150
<b>R &amp; D</b>	21	" fringed	126
<b>RE</b>	31	<b>SA</b>	154, 155
<b>RE.EB</b>	160	" linked	134, 151
<i>Re</i>	141	<i>SA</i>	31
<b>RF</b>	129	<i>Sa</i>	25

# INDEX

SALTS	PAGE	TG.IG.IC	PAGE
Salts, standing . . . . .	76	Star and crescent, mark	126, 127,
" trencher . . . . .	79	" and escallop, mark	129, 151
Salvers . . . . .	98	<b>STERLING</b> mark . . . . .	133, 135
Sandwich, mark found at . . . . .	39	Stoneware jugs . . . . .	80
Saucers . . . . .	109	Storks, three, mark . . . . .	138
<b>SC</b> . . . . .	15, 145	<b>St.P</b> e . . . . .	140
<b>SC.IC</b> . . . . .	146	Sun, mark . . . . .	22, 128, 131
<b>SD</b> . . . . .	138	<b>SV</b> . . . . .	134, 140
<b>SE</b> , linked . . . . .	128	<b>SW</b> . . . . .	31
<b>SF</b> , linked . . . . .	130	<b>StU</b> . . . . .	146
<b>SG.EW</b> . . . . .	159	<i>SW</i> . . . . .	146
<b>SG.EW.IB</b> . . . . .	159	Sword erect, a Chester mark .	44
<b>SG.W.</b> . . . . .	159	<b>SY</b> . . . . .	31
<b>SH</b> . . . . .	41, 156, 160	<b>Sy</b> . . . . .	30, 31, 153
" linked . . . . .	138		
<b>Sh.</b> . . . . .	19		
Sheep's head . . . . .	42		
Sheffield, assay office established at . . . . .	35		
Sheffield, assay office, marks used at . . . . .	35		
<b>SH.HB</b> . . . . .	146	<b>T</b> . . . . .	53, 129, 150
Sherborne . . . . .	40	" and barrel . . . . .	38
Ship, mark . . . . .	71	" and crescent . . . . .	129, 142
<b>SI</b> . . . . .	20, 140	<b>TA</b> . . . . .	131, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142
<i>S T</i> . . . . .	20	" linked . . . . .	131
<b>SL</b> . . . . .	141, 155	<b>Ta</b> . . . . .	25
<b>SL</b> , linked . . . . .	38	Tankards . . . . .	81, 83
<i>S L</i> . . . . .	158	Taunton, mark of . . . . .	38
<b>SM</b> . . . . .	65, 140, 155	<b>TB</b> . . . . .	30, 36, 132, 139, 155
<b>SN</b> . . . . .	152	" linked . . . . .	128
" linked . . . . .	127	<i>T B</i> , linked . . . . .	66
<b>SO</b> . . . . .	130	<b>TB.OI</b> . . . . .	158
Sovereign's head, appointed as duty mark . . . . .	11, 48	<b>TC</b> . . . . .	131, 152, 158
<b>SP</b> . . . . .	142, 155, 156	" linked . . . . .	51, 53
Spoons, Apostles', their value . . . . .	103	<b>TCS</b> . . . . .	160
" maiden-headed . . . . .	105, 106	<b>TC.WC</b> . . . . .	158
Squirrel, mark . . . . .	130	<b>TD</b> . . . . .	38, 148
<b>SR</b> . . . . .	138, 152	<b>TD.ID</b> . . . . .	147
<b>SS</b> . . . . .	41	<b>TE</b> . . . . .	150, 152, 154, 156
<b>ST</b> . . . . .	140	Tea services . . . . .	115
" linked . . . . .	23, 36, 137, 153	" spoons . . . . .	107
<b>St</b> . . . . .	145	<b>TF</b> . . . . .	130, 137, 142, 156
<b>St</b> . . . . .	154	" linked . . . . .	131
<b>St.</b> . . . . .	31, 154	<i>T F</i> . . . . .	157
Stag's head, mark . . . . .	127	<b>TG</b> . . . . .	134, 135, 153
St. Andrews, marks used at . . . . .	60	<i>T G</i> . . . . .	145
Star, mark . . . . .	125	<b>TG.RC</b> . . . . .	144, 145
		<b>TG.IG.IC</b> . . . . .	160

# INDEX

TH	PAGE	WG	PAGE
<b>TH</b>	15, 19, 23, 123, 135, 140, 150	<b>TH</b>	158, 159
“ linked	151	<b>TW.CW</b>	147
<b>THC</b>	145	<b>TW.WW</b>	157
<b>TH.IC</b>	147, 159	<b>TY</b>	53
<b>TH.GH</b>	160	<b>VA</b>	31
Thistle, a Scotch mark	51, 60, 62	<b>VC</b>	42
<b>TH.RM</b>	158	<b>VI</b>	141
<b>TI</b>	131, 138	<b>VN</b>	154
<b>Ti</b>	140	<b>VS</b> linked	58
<b>Timber</b>	141	<b>W</b>	53
<b>TIMBRELL</b>	139	<b>WA</b>	51, 54, 140, 143, 149, 151, 157
<b>TJ</b>	69	<b>Wa</b>	154
<b>TK</b>	53, 135, 136, 139	<b>WALSH</b>	71
“ linked	50	<b>W</b> and crescent	129
<b>TL</b>	58, 136, 137, 153, 156, 159	Wars of the Roses, much plate lost in the	72
“ linked	127	<b>WB</b>	16, 71, 139, 160
<b>TM</b>	16, 136, 151, 155, 156	<b>WB.B</b>	20, 160
“ linked	28, 133, 137, 152	<b>WB.DB</b>	161
<b>TN</b>	129, 152	<b>WB.IB</b>	20
<b>TN.GB</b>	159	<b>WB.B.B</b>	20
<b>To</b>	31	<b>WB.JP</b>	147
Tower, single, mark	18, 23	<b>WB.RS</b>	160
<b>TP</b>	20, 135, 146, 156, 159	<b>WC</b>	65, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 145, 146, 152, 160
<b>TP.ER</b>	159	<b>WC.C</b>	42, 68, 71
<b>TP.RP</b>	158	<b>WC</b>	146
<b>TR</b>	30, 31, 144	<b>WC.PC</b>	56
<b>Tr</b>	140	<b>WC.TC</b>	146
Tree, fish, and bell, a Glasgow mark	56, 62	<b>WD</b>	19, 55, 143, 156
Trefoil, mark	23	<b>WD.D</b>	20, 56
Trefolins, three, mark	129	<b>WE</b>	138
Triangle, mark	130	Weights, Avoirdupois	124
Troy weight and Avoirdupois compared	124	Troy and Avoirdu- pois compared	124
<b>TRW</b> linked	151	<b>WE.WF</b>	149
<b>TR.GC</b>	144	<b>WE.WF.WC</b>	160
<b>TS</b>	14, 159	<b>WF</b>	139, 159
“ linked	23, 153	“ linked	138
<b>TT</b>	137, 152, 157, 158	<b>WF.F</b>	158
<b>TT</b>	144	<b>WF.IF</b>	159
<b>Tu</b>	155	<b>WG</b>	54, 60, 143, 152, 153
<b>TV</b>	42	<b>WG.G</b>	145, 147
<b>TW</b>	21, 67, 126, 158, 160		
“ linked	15, 130, 141		
<b>TW.JH</b>	160		

# INDEX

WG	PAGE	Z	PAGE
<b>WG</b>	144, 145	<b>ZS.</b>	158
<b>WH</b>	128, 129, 134, 136	<b>WS.IM</b>	20
," linked	136, 142	<b>WS.BC</b>	147
<b>WHC</b>	69, 144	<b>WS.WP</b>	146
<b>WHND</b>	158	<b>WT</b>	156, 158, 160
<b>WI</b>	17, 30, 53, 130, 141, 155	<b>WT.RA</b>	161
Windmill, mark	129	<b>WV</b>	147
<b>WJ</b>	31	<b>WW</b>	19, 68, 136, 157
<b>WK</b> , linked	139	<b>WW</b> , linked	16, 138
<b>WL</b>	59, 66, 143	X, letter crowned, an Exeter	
," linked	50, 52, 131	mark	26, 44
<b>WM</b>	16, 71, 133, 134, 135, 136	<b>X</b> or italic <i>CC</i> linked	128
," linked	58	<b>XX</b>	58
<b>WN</b>	135	<b>YEB</b> , linked	28
<b>Wo</b>	31	<b>YEBS</b>	28
<b>WP</b>	145, 146, 156, 159	<b>YO</b>	19, 141
<b>WP</b>	148	York, ancient marks used at	13,
<b>WP</b> , linked	20		45, 170, 171
<b>WP.JP</b>	147, 148	," Company, marks used	
<b>WP.BP</b>	146, 158	by, since	
<b>WR</b>	19, 56, 151	1701	45
," linked	14, 19	," the old goldsmiths of	12
<b>WR</b>	158	<b>YT</b>	138
<b>WS</b>	54, 133, 137, 146, 148, 151, 155, 156, 159	<b>Z</b> , mark	151





